The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 409. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Soggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last week of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family. Last Three Nights of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 23, Will be performed Boucicault's Drama, compressed into Two Acts, of THE WILLOW COPSE.
Sir Richard Vaughan - Mr. G. Vincent. Luke Fielding - Mr. H. Webb. Augustus - Mr. Widdicombe. Rose Fielding - Miss A. Parker.
GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.
To be followed by the popular Drama, in one Act, entitled THE VETERAN AND HIS PROGENY, OR FIVE GENERATIONS.
Philip Garbois - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled UP IN THE WORLD.
Barry Mudlark - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To conclude with the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, entitled PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins - Miss Annie Parker. John Adams - Mr. H. Vivash. Nicodemus Crowquill - Mr. S. Artaud.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 7s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, AUGUST 23, M. BLONDIN,
Who crossed the Falls of Niagara, will make his First Appearance, and take his Terrific Walk across the Grounds on a single rope, at an elevation of Fifty Feet, surrounded by a display of Fire Works.
Mr. F. MacCABE the Celebrated Protean Mimic, in his mirth-stirring sketches; the astounding performance of the Jameson Family, the Rocky Mountain wonders; the amusing Marionettes; concluding with a grand display of Fireworks.
Gardens Open at Six.
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 6d. extra; Promenade Free.
In consequence of the heavy expense attending this engagement, all complimentary admissions suspended, the press excepted.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the performances announced for the Benefit of Mr. KIRBY, are postponed till MONDAY, AUG. 27.

KINGSTOWN.—ATHLETIC GAMES.—In consequence of the still unpropitious state of the weather these games will not take place until TO-MORROW (Friday), Aug 24th. Commencing at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, and finishing the Athletic Games about 6 o'clock. Pass checks will be afterwards issued to parties wishing to see Duvalli's terrific ascent at half-past 8 o'clock, and the Fireworks.
Admission, 1s.; after 7 o'clock, 6d; children half price.
Further Entries can still be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street, Dublin.
A Band will attend.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games on MONDAY Next, August 27, 1860, given by the Champion Competition Committee for the Benefit of Mr. John Levett, Manager of these Games.
Gentlemen only allowed to compete.
On this occasion most of the Gentlemen, including all the champions who gave such general satisfaction at the Champion Competition, will again compete, and the public can depend on seeing such a trial of skill and strength as is seldom, if ever, witnessed.
Gates Open at Half-past Two, Sports commence at Three precisely, and conclude at Half-past Six o'clock.
A Military Band will attend.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
N.B.—The Grounds will be properly divided, and anyone forcing themselves from the Back Grounds into the Reserved parts will be immediately expelled from the Gardens.
Programme of Competitions for Men—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and 3 Miles Race for a Silver Cup; Hurdle Race of 600 yards; Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump. For Lads under 16, 300 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, and Vaulting with the hands. For Lads under 12, 200 yards Flat Race.
Entrance to compete—Three Mile Cup Race, 5s.; other competitions, for which Silver Medals will be given, 2s each; Lads, 1s.
Entries to be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street. Entries close on Saturday, August 25th.

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND.
By the kind permission of the Sandymount Cricket Club, who have granted the use of their ground to Mr. T. Kirby for the occasion, a second Grand Subscription Fete and Fashionable Promenade will take place on TUESDAY Evening, August 28, 1860, commencing at Five o'clock, with a variety of Athletic Games, and Foot Races, under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen. Entries to be made with Mr. T. Kirby up to Monday evening. By permission a Military Band will attend. After the games a grand display of Fireworks, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Kirby, Pyrotechnic Artist by special appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the Theatre Royal and Royal Portobello Gardens, 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. On this occasion the Magnificent Display of Fireworks will be equal to those exhibited by Mr. T. Kirby at the last Kingstown Regatta.

AMATEUR RACING CLUB.—THE Committee of the Amateur Racing Club beg to apprise their friends that in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the Races announced for this evening are POSTPONED to THURSDAY Evening next, 30th inst.
(By order)
W. KENNEY, Hon. Sec.
47, Mary-street, Aug. 23, 1860.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th.
For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND.
Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Yates, and Wischeart, Musicsellers.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Carrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Aug. 23, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners.
You are invited to come.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests, and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Tradition.
President—Rev. H. C. EADE.
Roman Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES, for Awakening and Leading Sinners to the Saviour, will be resumed in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, on THIS EVENING, at Eight o'clock.
The Rev. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare, will Preach THIS EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
J. WILSON MOORE, and RACHEL WILSON MOORE, his Wife, the latter a Minister in the Society of Friends, from Philadelphia, U.S., will hold a RELIGIOUS MEETING, Sixth Day (FRIDAY EVENING), at 7½ o'clock, in the ROTUNDO, which the Public are respectfully invited to attend.
Admission free.
8th Mo. 24th, 1860.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. B. SMITH.
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held (D. V.) on FRIDAY Evening, in Dr. URWICK'S CHAPEL, York-street, when the Rev. J. B. Smith will deliver one of his unrivalled Addresses on the subject of Total Abstinence. Admission free. By Order.

GREAT JUVENILE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.
In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the Committee have resolved that the above shall be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, and not in the ROTUNDO GARDENS as stated, To-morrow, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at Three o'clock.
The Royal Hibernian School, with their excellent Band, will enliven the proceedings with music.
Rev. J. D. Smith, the unrivalled Orator; Mr. Benson, a Coloured Gentleman from the United States; and Mr. Jonathan Revell, the popular Band of Hope Missionary, who will sing several Melodies, accompanied with the Concertina, will deliver addresses.
Admission—Children, 1d.; Adults, 6d.
(By order.)

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, August 28th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
First-class, £15 10s., and £18 18s., according to accommodation.
Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—60s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. B. SMITH.
A Public Meeting of the above Association will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, in the METROPOLITAN HALL. Orations will be delivered, and selections from Gough, by the Rev. J. B. Smith.
Admission to Galleries free; Reserve Seats, 6d.
(By order.)

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED). JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £200,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 36s, 38s, 42s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 60s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 60s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Bausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 58s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Laffitte, 60s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager 190 Regent-street, London.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. George W Lloyd, Esq. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.

CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d. Contributions since received:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq. 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Enstace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; WH, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr. Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 15s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d: Small sums, 3s 1d.
Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S H B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, M D, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 22, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s.; A H, 5s; R B, 1s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, 5s; P K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richmond, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E P, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower, Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (per post), £3; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; A Lady, per Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., £1.
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, M D, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 2s 6d; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James, Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Broderick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, Esq, 21, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, 93, Middle Abbey-street, £1.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (builder), Talbot-street, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 43, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 5s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; P D Jeffers, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq., sen., 10s; Joseph Manly, Esq., jun., 10s.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th August, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12, a.m.	Fernslock	6.7, a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20, "	Enfield	6.22, "
Lucan	5.25, "	Moyvally	6.30, "
Leixlip	5.34, "	Hill of Down	6.42, "
Maynooth	5.47, "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58, "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860.

Education.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London, established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning. Its utility being recommended by kind, though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket-field, pleasure grounds, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing &c. For prospectuses, address "Alpha," 29 Mount-street, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The last Session of 1860 will commence on Wednesday, 12th September.
A statement of terms, &c., may be obtained on application.
NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

SELECT MORNING CLASSES are being formed, at 16 and 17, PRINCE EDWARD TERRACE, BLACKROCK, for the Instruction of Young Ladies in the following branches of Education:—
French, ... M. Dufloc.
German, ... Dr. Schultheis.
Drawing and Painting, from Models and Copies. } Mr. G. Sharp, A.R.H.A.
Class Singing, ... Mr. J. Hill.
LECTURES.
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Dr. Lover, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Music—Dr. Smith, Mus. D.
Information respecting terms and hours can be obtained on application to the Misses Lemoran.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669,
Head Master—Rev. Dr. Goslett.
Second Master—Rev. W. Chambers.
Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examination to be had at Kelly's, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61 Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—
Mr G C Bayley............ 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser............ 9th "
Mr H M Hayes............ 13th "
Mr R G Scott............ 17th "
Mr F B Knox............ 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy............ 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey............ 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne............ 41st "
At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway, Mr J L Morgan, Mr R A Livesay, Mr C Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.
The 32nd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr A Clarke .. .. Marks 5,334
Mr Yeo 3,805
Mr Meredyth 3,640
Mr Burton 3,140
Mr G Knox 2,715
Mr L Noonan 2,290
Mr J Mansfield, Mr F Hutchins, Mr T Palmer, Mr V Nugent, Mr T Walker.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R.A. Swansea.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 26th, 1860.

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PRINCIPALS:
William Heazle, M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851.
William Mortimer, M A, T C D, First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate THIS DAY (SATURDAY), and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1858—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were sent into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards. Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, Michaelmas, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
Queen's College, Cork.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
Queen's College, Galway.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T C D, Michaelmas, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, Hilary, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, Trinity, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honor in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, Scholarship, 1859.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green.
July 31st, 1860.

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20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	3
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d, post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

COALS.—I beg respectfully to intimate that Coals are now at the lowest summer price.
Consumers about laying in their winter supply would greatly economise by ordering through this Office.
The very best article at the lowest market value supplied.
Coals forwarded to any part of the country.
ROBERT MORROW, Coal Importer and Contractor. 14, WESTLAND-ROW.

Miscellaneous.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining, lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. Peill, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. Mooney, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin, where a "Model of it can be seen for a few days.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS, T. and O'N's own Manufacture.
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES, OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860, AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE.
Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequences both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged for Sale in the following order:—
LOTS No. 1 AND 2.
50 Pieces of the purest Black French Glace Silks, at 3s 5½d, 3s 9½d and 3s 11½d, to 5s 9d. Usual prices from 4s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
120 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glace Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6½d, to 4s 6d per yard, of the wide widths. Former prices, from 3s to 6s.
250 Flounced and Brocaded Silk Robes at equally Reduced Prices.
LOT No. 3.
190 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 18s 9d to 6 Guineas, being less than one-half their value.
220 Printed Barege, Llama, and Fancy Woven Shawls, from 4s 11d upwards, many of which are at not one-quarter their value.
LOTS No 4 AND 5.
350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Fancy Textures for Morning or Evening Dress, from 8s 9d to 21s the dress; now selling at other houses in this city at from 15s to 35s.
175 Flounced Dresses, equally under value.
200 Pieces of French Printed Muslin and Organdie, 3s 11½d, 4s 6d, 5s, to 12s the Dress, worth from 7s 6d to 21s. A large quantity of French Printed Cambrics and Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Batiste and Fancy Quiltings, and Honeycombs, for travelling or seaside; Mantels and Pardessus.
LOT No 6.
300 Pieces of French Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, at 4½d, 5½d, 8½d, and 10½d. We claim especial attention to the two last-named, being less than half-price.
20 Pieces of very wide Sash Ribbons, equally cheap.
LOTS No. 7 AND 8.
Paris Millinery, Mantles, Crinoline, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, of the newest and most recherche character, at little more than half their value, including a lot of last Summer Mantles, which will be cleared out at less than half-price.
LOTS No. 9 AND 10.
A choice variety of Spanish Lace Shawls and Honiton sets; also of Sewed Muslin sets, and Embroidered Works, at greatly reduced prices.
Our remaining Departments, including—
Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, | Parasols, Flowers, Baby Linens, and Mourning,
Will each, with the above, be found replete, and offering equal inducements to intending Purchasers.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 8s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The Bottle can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. Extract—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
EXCELLENT DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Dozen. (Particulary recommended for Family use.)
VERY SUPERIOR DO. PORT, 30s. per Dozen. (From the Wood). A full-bodied, rich Wine.
Purchasers of Four Dozen and upwards allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.
FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

MASDEU.
A Rich French Red Wine, ... 24s. per doz.
Small Bottles, ... 14s.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } DUBLIN.
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and
S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
FAWCETT & CO. have now fit for bottling
Hungarian Port (first quality) .. 26s. per doz.
Hungarian Sherry, ... 22s. "
Do. do. (first quality) .. 26s. "
Which they have confidence in recommending as Genuine Wines of Hungary, and worthy of the particular notice of wine consumers.
FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 4d. per stone.
Do., superfine for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
To ascertain its great value, weigh the Hay where pure Gypsum has been used, and compare it with expensive manures. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. Graziers will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors Cameron and Stockhardt; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE, Agent for Ireland, 13 Fownes-street, Dublin.
To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per	ton.	
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips,	£7	0	0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape,	7	0	0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure,	7	0	0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime,	6	0	0
Blood Manure	6	0	0
Crushed Bones,	7	0	0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol),	9	0	0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From seven cwt. to eight cwt. without farm-yard manure, or four cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.S.L.D., Manager.
A reduction to large consumers.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.
ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 6s, direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden, London, E. C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of F. E. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the Lancet, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE OF CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustaches, &c. The money immediately returned if not satisfactory. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden, for 1s 3d in Stamps.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

MAHOGANY AND TIMBER STORES, 35, GOLDEN-LANE, DUBLIN. A.D. 1789.
GRAVES HOLBROOK begs to inform the Patrons of his long-established Concerns that he is constantly supplied with the following Woods in Log and Plank, viz:—
St. Domingo, Cuba, Honduras, and Mexican Mahogany; Havana and Pencil Cedar; Veneers; Riga and American Oak, Birch, Ash; Memel Pine, Norway, Quebec, and St. John's Deals and Battens, &c.
N.B.—Orders by Post punctually attended to.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes.
Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE & SON, Agents for Ireland, 1 and 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY!
FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 7, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

Wants.

EDUCATION.

AN English Lady (Protestant) desires an Engagement in a gentleman's family, in or near Dublin; she is competent to teach English in all its branches, and Music if required.—Address (prepaid) "Eva," Irish Times Office, Dublin.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL TEACHER (Under-Graduate of T.C.D.) having a few hours daily to spare, is desirous of one or two pupils in a gentleman's family, or to assist in a school. He also prepares for the entrance examination to college.—Address to "W. B. S., Tutor," Irish Times Office.

TO MILLERS.—A Gentleman of much experience in the management of Large Flour Milling concerns is at present disengaged.—Address "Q.," Post Office, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.—August 21st, 1860.

LADY'S MAID.—A respectable, steady Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; a situation in Dublin or the suburbs more an object than high wages; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended.—Address "Lady's Maid," care of Rev. H. Vere White, 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

THE Friends of a smart, industrious Little Girl, aged 12 years, are anxious to procure her a situation in the country; she has been well and usefully trained; is strictly honest, and willing to work; could mind children or make herself useful in many ways; wages not an object, but a place where her religious and moral training would be attended to.—Address Rev. H. Vere White, 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

A STEADY, active, respectable Woman Wants a Situation as Plain Cook and Housekeeper to a single gentleman, or in a house of business, where trust and confidence are required; wages not so much an object as a home; she is breaking up her own place in consequence of her wanting employment; would take charge of a baby from its birth; is a widow, and can be well recommended by respectable families.—Address "C.Y.," 18, Stephen's-green North, for a week.

AS GOOD COOK, a steady, respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, pastry, creams, jellies, made dishes, &c.; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant.—Address "J. E.," 60, Grafton-street.

AS Cook and Thorough Servant in a small family.—A Lady is most anxious to procure a Situation for a strictly trustworthy, good servant, of whom she can give the highest character; understands her business; is particularly cleanly, and most careful of everything in her charge.—Address "M. S.," 17, Henry-street.

A LADY is most anxious to procure a situation for a steady, respectable, Young Woman, as Plain Cook and Thorough Servant; she is good-tempered and obliging, active and cleanly, can wash and make up if required; just disengaged, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A.M.," 7, Grafton-street, or 158, Great Britain-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Good Plain Cook and Thorough Servant, a Young Woman from the country; can wash and make up in the neatest manner; would take charge of a dairy, where there is no washing; has no objection to town or country; satisfactory references can be given from her late mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. L.," No. 13, D'Olier-street.

HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, steady Young Woman, who has never been in service, but has a good knowledge of housework in general, and can make herself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be recommended by a clergyman; prefers a situation in the country.—Address "Housemaid," 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

LANDSTEWARD.—Wants a Situation, a steady, active Man, in prime of life; without incumbrance; has had long experience, and can produce very good testimonials; is a Protestant; can engage on moderate terms.—Address "F.O.B.," Irish Times Office, for one week.

WANTS a Situation, as Butler or General Inside Servant, a steady, active Man; one who understands his business in all its branches; has no incumbrance, and can make himself generally useful; is civil and obliging; advertiser is a native of the North of Ireland, and a good Protestant.—Any commands left at 35, Wicklow-street, or the Irish Times Office, for "A.B.," will be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as general Indoor Servant, a native of Africa; has resided many years in this country with families of the highest respectability, from whom he will be highly recommended; is of the Established Church; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "C.F.," 64, Grafton-street, will be attended to for a week, if not engaged; or to the Irish Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, a smart, active Young Man, who understands his business perfectly well; he understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver in double or single harness; has long and satisfactory discharges; and is only a few days disengaged, in consequence of the family going to travel; he can make himself generally useful; his character will be found satisfactory; in town.—Please address "T. C." 22, Nassau-street.

A YOUNG MAN, a pensioner, is desirous to obtain a situation either as Timekeeper, or would take charge of offices and make himself generally useful; references and testimonials most satisfactory.—Address "L. M.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man, as Light Porter and Messenger; one accustomed to a horse preferred.—Apply to "Z. Z.," at the Office of the Irish Times, stating where last employed, as no other will be attended to.

Wanted.

WANTED, to take charge of a Baby, a Lady who has been a mother, and will undertake the support and superintendence of a nurse and child, whose parents are going to the Continent for the winter. Best references required.—Address, stating all particulars, terms, &c., to "E. C.," 6, Dawson-street.

WANTED, by the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, an additional HARBOUR-MASTER in the Port of Dublin. Particulars of duty, salary, &c., can be ascertained at the Ballast Office, 21, Westmoreland-street.
All applications for the situation must be made in writing, on or before Wednesday, the 29th instant.
(By order) W. LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, 17th August, 1860.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles &c. WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Bean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
Accurately and Punctually prepared at BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL, 50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified compounders.
May, 1860.

THE FAMILY DRUG HALL, 52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nearly opposite the Gresham Hotel.
WELLS' IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
WELLS' IMPROVED LEMONADE POWDERS.
WELLS' IMPROVED GINGER BEER POWDERS.
In Boxes One Shilling each.
WELLS' IMPROVED SODA POWDERS,
In Boxes Tenpence each.
WM. F. WELLS, FAMILY DRUGGIST,
Eighteen Years established for the Sale of Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., at moderate prices.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street and BEWLEY EVANS and Co. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. This ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose credit it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their only object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with some very beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 22.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto account, 12th September	92⅞ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅞ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	237½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5⅛
City of Dublin	10⅝
British and Irish	47 x d
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20
Mining Company of Ireland	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9⅞ ⅞
Patriotic Insurance	6⅛ ⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	14
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford account	5⅞
Great Southern and Western	111⅞
Midland Great Western	54½ ⅞
Do. Half Shares	27
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	13
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual	10⅝
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98⅞
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable	51⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols		92⅞ ⅝	92⅝	92¾	92⅞	
Ditto for Account	92¾	92⅞	92⅞ ⅝			
3 per cent. Reduced / New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅝ ½	92⅝ ⅝	92⅞	92⅝ ½	92⅝ ½	92⅝ ½
Ditto for Account		92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 22.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	93 ⅛
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	93⅛ ⅛
New Threes	93⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ⅞
Account	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	92⅞ 3
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	92⅞ 3
New Threes	93⅛ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 5 prem.; Eastern Counties 55; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 102½; Midland Stock, 125½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42⅞ ¾; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 73½; Great Western, 72⅞; Mexican, 21⅞; North British, 64½ ½; York and North Midland, 81⅞ ½; Great Northern 117½; Great Northern A, 117½; South Eastern, 88½ ¾ ⅞; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71½ 2; London and South Western, 92½. Consols opened dull upon the unfavourable state of the weather, and declined to 93 sellers, and are now 93 to 93⅛, with very little doing. Shares are very inactive, but the markets are generally firm at about the closing rates of yesterday. Dovers 88½. Midlands (new), 5-16 to 7-16. Canadians good, but without any business.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 22.

Caledonians, 93½ to 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 54½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80 to 1; Great Northern, 117½ 18½; Great Northern A, 119 to 120; Great Western, 72 to ½; Great Western of Canada, 12 7-10 9-16; Grand Trunks, 7-16 13-16; Great Southern and Western, 111 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½ ½; London and North Western, 101⅞ ⅞; London and South Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 53 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 124⅞ ⅞; North British, 64 to ½; South Eastern, 88½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ ⅞; York North Midland, 81½ ⅞. In Consols there has been very little doing all day, and in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, prices have declined to 92⅞ to 3. Shares have been very inactive, and close about the closing rates of yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day dull, owing to the return of rain. Consols now quoted one-sixteenth to ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday afternoon. Business is characterised by an entire absence of spirit. It is somewhat remarkable that not a single transaction is officially reported in Consols to-day for the account. In other markets prices, on the whole, are fairly supported.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds, owing to the improvement of the weather, have shown a return of steadiness to-day, and the transactions, although limited, have mostly consisted of purchases. Consols experienced a further improvement to 93⅛. About £52,000 of the lately arrived Australian gold was taken to the bank to-day. £45,000 has been disposed of for the Continent, together with the remaining American gold in the market. The Canada, from Boston, has brought £20,000 The Railway market opened with a firmer tendency this morning, and remained steady the whole day, Great Northern showing the principal advance. The letters by the Bombay mail were despatched to the provinces at 6 15 a.m.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The stock markets at present are almost exclusively influenced by the weather. Under the stimulus imparted by a fine dry day the funds rose ⅛ per cent., and closed with firmness. The purchase by the Bank of a considerable parcel of newly imported gold operated in the same direction The Paris bourse was likewise reported firmer in the afternoon. Business continued limited. In the Share markets some tendency to improvement was also observable. The Discount market continues quiet. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is abundant. The dividend in the stock of the South Eastern Company was officially announced this afternoon at the rate of 4⅛ per cent. per annum.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 22.—Weather very wet. A fair attendance, and good inquiry for wheat at Monday's rates, but holders generally ask 1s advance, which causes sales to be in retail. Barley and oats—A good sale at extreme prices. Norfolk flour quite as dear, and good trade.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather unsettled. Wheat, English, none here, and prices quite nominal. Foreign—2s advance asked; 1s easily obtainable. Floating cargoes generally held for an improvement of 2s per quarter, but buyers not yet prepared to pay above 1s. Flour decidedly against buyers. Indian corn has an upward tendency still. Accounts of potatoes dont improve. Barley advancing in value off stands. Rye taken freely as it arrives off coast. Peas and beans against buyers. Oats—Better sale at rather more money.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 22.—Sugar quiet; 2,243 bags Guatemala sold at 57s 6d; brown, 1,831 boxes of Havana bought in at 37s 6d to 40s; for brown, 40s to 48s 6d. Coffee—Mocha sold at very full prices, 198½ boxes, principally at 122s to 123s for good short berry, and 60½ bales at 100s for fair ditto; 800 bags of Aracan bought in at 90s. Tea—No new feature. Rice very firm, with an upward tendency. A cargo of 7,000 bags of Aracan sold at 11; for London or Liverpool on spot a good business at rather better rates. Rum very firm. Saltpetre quiet. Hemp nil. Nitre—Sales progressing without animation. Pepper firm. Ginger—Cochin again cheaper. Tallow firm; spot, 51s 3d; September alone, 51s 3d; October to December, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; January and March, 52s buyers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 22.—Sugar market firm. Rice quiet but firm. Linseed steady.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, AUG. 22.—Beasts, 1,835; sheep and lambs, 9,256; calves, 92. Beef—Best, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Sheep—Best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d. Ewes, 5½d to 7d. Lambs—Best, 8½d to 9d; inferior, 6½d to 7½d. Calves 6d to 7½d. Very full market of beef, and great many left unsold. Sheep and lambs about same as last week.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, AUGUST 22.—A good attendance of buyers at market to-day. The advance required by holders rather restricted business, but on the whole there was a healthy consumptive demand at an improvement of 9d to 1s per 240 pounds on wheat, and 1s 6d per barrel and 1s per sack on flour. Barley—No transactions reported. Beans, Egyptian, 6d dearer. Other descriptions unchanged in value. Peas, 6d dearer, and in moderate request. Oats—A fair sale with an improvement of 3d to 6d per boll, and oatmeal 9d per load. Indian corn sells at 20s 6d to 21s for mixed and yellow.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, AUGUST 22.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 51s; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 22.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 83s; sixths, 64s; 2,100 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET AUGUST 22.—New oats, 14s to 14s 9d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—AUGUST 21st.

Tea—The public sales have closed slowly, without any quotable change in prices. In the private market the transactions continue on a very moderate scale, at about previous currencies. The value of common sound congou is 1s 4d per lb. The delivery last week amounted to 867,315 lbs.

Sugar—The supplies of raw sugar brought forward to-day have been limited. The demand, however, has been somewhat restricted at about last week's quotations. West Indian has realised 36s to 44s; Mauritius, 34s 6d per cwt. A floating cargo of Havana has sold at 29s per cwt. Refined goods are dull, at 50s per cwt. for brown lumps. Crushed and pieces support previous rates.

Molasses—A few parcels have changed hands at from 16s to 17s 6d per cwt., but the demand continues much restricted.

Coffee—Owing to rather large quantities being advertised for public sale, the dealings in our market are somewhat restricted, at last week's decline in value.

Cocoa—Importers are firm, but the demand is somewhat limited.

Rice—Extreme rates, to a slight advance, have been paid for most descriptions to-day, and the market generally is somewhat buoyant. About 1,800 tons Necransie to arrive have sold at 11s; 9,000 Java at 12s per cwt. The stock is gradually falling off.

Provisions—Butter is a dull sale, and 2s to 4s per cwt. lower. The bacon market is steady at full quotations. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

Saltpetre—There is a fair demand for most kinds, and prices are well supported.

Metals—Scotch pig iron sells slowly, at 51s 6d cash, mixed numbers. Manufacturing parcels support previous rates. Spelter on the spot is worth £20 17s 6d per ton. Tin is in moderate request, at 132s for Straits, and 136s for Banca. In the values of other metals no change has taken place.

Spirits—The Government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum will be tendered for on Thursday next. In the meantime that article is in moderate request. East India and Mauritius, proof, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; Leewards, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 8s to 11s; Hambro' spirit, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; English, 2s to 2s 1d; and English gin, for export, 2s 8d to 3s per gallon.

Cotton—This article continues in steady request, at very full prices. Surat has sold at 4½d, and Western Madras, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

Wool—The public sales are still progressing freely, at extreme rates. Privately, very little is doing.

Hemp and Flax—Most descriptions of hemp are steady in price; but the demand is by no means active. Flax rules dull.

Oils—Linseed oil moves off freely, at 30s 9d to 31s per cwt. Sperm sells freely, at £100 to £101; pale Southern, £54; pale seal, £35; and cod, £37. Other oils are firm in price. Spirits of turpentine are dull, at 29s to 30s per cwt.

Tallow—Prices are rather drooping, and the market is flat. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 51s 3d; and for delivery during the last three months, 51s per cwt. The stock is 38,816 casks, against 21,184 ditto in 1851, and 11,694 in 1858. Rough fat, 2s 9d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [8], India (Bombay) [8]	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [8]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"The Willow Copse," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment, "The Veteran and His Progeny," "Up in the World." To conclude with "Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians."

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 25s.

"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

Galashiels, August 18th, 1860.
WE beg respectfully to inform our numerous Friends and the Public in general, that we have just left Glasgow and are now in this celebrated Scotch Tweed Manufacturing District, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Autumn and Winter trade.
Our object in making this announcement is to assure our Patrons the anxiety we feel in thus arranging for the early introduction into our Establishments of every article of merit and fashion for which Scotland stands so justly pre-eminent in her Tweed Manufacture, and, therefore, beg particular attention to the far-famed Bannockburn and Nickerbocker Tweeds, which, with every article in our Scotch Tweed Department, is previously shrunk at the Manufacturers, and thereby insuring a durability in the wear hitherto unknown.
Our First purchases in the above Markets are in course of arrival, and will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, 21st inst., and following Days. An early call is respectfully solicited from gentlemen preparing for Shooting and other Excursions, and whose orders will, at all times, have that promptitude which has gained for our Establishment the highest patronage in the kingdom.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

THE House of Commons is endeavouring to make up for lost time. There are no long debates, and no sensation speeches. More actual business has been done during the last fortnight than in all the preceding portion of the session. The corrected estimates have been increased by an additional million without a word of remark. Men consider the infliction of seventy-five millions of taxation to be inevitable, and they submit to it as they do to torrents of rain. Members exhibit very little interest in political departments, looking rather for the "last" than for the coming man. The Speaker's voice is more frequently heard than usual, as he rapidly puts the question, and declares that the "ayes have "it." Hundreds of thousands of pounds are voted away as quickly as an auctioneer's hammer falls. The House is deserted, echoing, and forlorn. The whole disposal of political and financial measures is left to some forty or fifty gentlemen, who eschew the pursuit of grouse under difficulties. Government has secured the attendance of so many retainers as may constitute a House, or carry a disputed point by a glorious majority of one.

The "Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill" was made law last night, apparently without a word of remark. Although Mr. Cardwell has been laughed out of his idea that "to sing any song" could be made the subject of police investigation, without practising the sub-constables in vocal harmony, and has softened down his Neapolitan first clause, the Bill is the most unconstitutional and arbitrary measure ever passed by an assembly of Englishmen. The Bill not only makes "intention" penal, but constitutes a sub-constable the judge of the intention. That Protestants should proceed to church on Sabbath-days; that a clergyman should read the burial service in an open churchyard; that the bell should be rung for the funeral, say of a convert, may be likely, in these days, to excite animosity, and, consequently, may be penal. We question very much, whether, in the code of Naples or Austria, a law of so stringent and sweeping a character can be found. And, yet, the Whigs who passed this law are friends of Liberty!

Another Irish Bill passed through the House, that relating to the Church Temporalities. The 38th clause permits the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to apply money to the augmentation of small livings. This clause would, indeed, be valuable if the Commissioners were ever likely to have funds to spare; but when they cannot afford to rebuild Saint Andrew's Church, which they neglected to insure, we fear they will not have much to spare for small livings. Mr. Vance struggled for an increase in the salaries of the clerks under the Ecclesiastical Board—men of education and position, who, because they hold an office connected with the Church, are rewarded by curates' salaries. He asked that their salaries should be under the control of the Treasury. But Mr. Cardwell was inflexible. They are consigned to the benevolent intentions of the Commissioners.

THE Select Committee appointed to investigate the case of the Removable Poor have issued their report. Our readers can hardly forget the fearful instances of cruelty and inhumanity perpetrated on Irish poor, by English officials, narrated from time to time in these columns. As usual in life, a gross wrong perpetrated upon an individual tends, in its effects, to the protection of many. The case of Mary Carter, from the notoriety given to its cruel character, has impelled the Committee to examine more closely the existing law, and to provide, as far as they can, a remedy for its evils.

By an Act passed in the 9th year of our Queen, a poor person cannot be removed against his will from that parish in which he has resided continuously for five years. This law was systematically evaded by Poor Law officials. When the period of five years was approaching completion, they offered the man high wages, or gave him a cottage in another parish, or persecuted him and forced him to leave, and thus compelled him to forfeit his right of residence and support. The Commissioners recommend that *three* years, instead of *five*, shall constitute a right of irremovability, and, to prevent inducements being offered by parish officials to remove, they make the area of residence for acquiring a status of right to the *union* instead of the *parish*. It follows, of course, that parish officers will no longer have a temptation for inducing the poor to remove before they acquire a right by residence; for, unless they remove entirely out of the union, they will still, in seasons of distress, be chargeable on the rates.

It was usual, also, to transport orphan children to Ireland, and leave them destitute on our quays. The parish officers thought that, though the pauper had acquired a right by residence, on his death his children had no share in that right. The Commissioners propose that orphan children shall inherit that status of irremovability which their parent may have acquired. Lunatics are no longer to be maintained at the cost of a parish, but on the common fund of the union.

To prevent the recurrence of the peculiar evils which attend the removal of Irish poor when chargeable in England, the Commissioners propose that no warrant of removal shall be issued except by justices assembled at Petty Sessions, or by a stipendiary magistrate—that the head of the family to be removed must be brought before the magistrates, and proof must be given that the head, and every member of the family, is in a fit state to be removed.

The warrant must contain the name and age of every child under 16 who is to be removed, and the name of the place where he was born or resided. During the winter months *no woman or child under 14 shall be sent across the Channel as a deck passenger*. A copy of the warrant of removal, and the depositions, shall be sent if required to the Board of Guardians of that Irish union to which the removal is to be made.

These arrangements would, we think, effectually meet the case of Irish poor located in England, and would render such outrages upon common humanity as we have all heard of impossible. But, unhappily, these are but the resolutions of a Committee, and have no force in law. Three years since a similar committee passed resolutions nearly as humane, yet no movement was made towards legislation. The matter rested, when the former Committee gave in their report. It was supposed that the House of Commons would have legislated in the spirit of their resolutions, but one year glided away, and another, and another. Then, upon the occurrence of a series of cruelties, another Committee is appointed, and a new set of resolutions. Nothing can be done now until the next session of Parliament. During the cold and dreary nights of the next winter, some Poor Law official will endeavour to remove all the poor who are removable. Instances of wrong and inhumanity will still shock us, and unless Irish Boards of Guardians continue to urge our representatives to persevere, and to procure a bill to carry into effect these resolutions, a year or two more will pass away, and nothing be done. We have had commissions enough. It is high time to legislate.

SOME days since we printed *in extenso* the report of Wm. Seton, Esq., to the Lords of the Treasury, upon the state of "the Registry of Deeds Office" in Dublin. We have frequently directed the attention of the public to the difficulties constantly experienced in proving title to land, and the long and wearying expenditure, in time and money, often required before an equitable title can be extracted from the records of the Registry of Deeds. The report of Mr. Seton was obtained by the exertion of Sir E. Grogan. It had been received by the Treasury, and very quietly cushioned, for it offered some suggestions as to the position not only of the officials themselves, but of the establishment, considered as a public institution. It is almost needless to say that the suggestions of Mr. Seton, respecting the position of the senior members of the establishment, have not been followed by a particle of benefit to them. Mr Seton's description of their position is still true. They are receiving in the shape of emolument something more than the maximum of the "class" in which they are placed, but *they can never be promoted*. Mr. Seton's desire was evidently to place them in a higher class, but the Treasury minutes which followed Mr. Seton's report merely confers benefit on the junior departments, without improving the condition of the senior. As the "whole of the vast "and complicated business of the Registry of Deeds" devolves chiefly on the senior members, on public grounds these officials should not be left so totally destitute of hope, the more especially as all members of the legal profession speak in the highest terms of their courtesy and zeal.

With respect to the position of the office as a public establishment, Mr. Seton strongly recommended that there should be a complete legal inquiry, presided over by one of the Masters of the Courts of Common Law—*i.e.*, a Master in Chancery. The inquiry ought to embrace within its scope the present state of the law as it affects judgments, and the advisability of consolidating the offices of the Registrar of Deeds and Judgments by the absorption of the latter into the former.

This part of Mr. Seton's report has never been attempted to be carried into effect. Mr. Lane, indeed, paid a flying visit to the office, and saw two or three of the higher functionaries; but he had not the advantage of consulting those whose practical experience could give him the surest information. As a step towards reform, or consolidation, Mr. Lane's visit has effected nothing. Before the Lords of the Treasury can safely act by virtue of the powers vested in them, they undoubtedly should be fortified by the recommendation of a formal commission, such as Mr. Seton recommended. Mr. Lane, no doubt, would assent to the absolute necessity there exists for a full and formal inquiry from ALL who are acquainted with the court.

On many occasions we pointed out the insufficiency of a mere Registry of Deeds as respects proving title to lands, and other matters which might fairly come within the scope of a commission. On the part of the legal profession and the public, we protest against any remodelling of the two offices by a Treasury minute, without an examination of all the officials whose long service, experience, and acquaintance with the actual wants of the public, enable them to give the most valuable information.

The *Times* on the Syrian Complication:—

Any reader of the horrible details from Syria must have asked himself ere now how it has come to pass that a race so barbarous, so treacherous, so incompetent, and so destitute of all the elements of a true and honest policy, and withal so unchangeable as the Turks, could have stood their ground for four hundred years within the circle of a Christian and civilised continent. Why are they here? Why have they not ages ago receded by the natural law of races into the wilds of Central Asia, to exercise the instincts of rapine and lust on tribes like themselves? Only suppose them shut up with any one nation of this Western world, and one cannot doubt the issue. But there we come to the secret of this miracle. If the Turks had been obliged to deal with the French, or the English, or the Russians, or the Germans, they would have become as merely historical as the Saracens in Sicily, or the Scythians, ages before, in Asia Minor. They have been sustained on this side of the Bosphorus by the jealousies of the European Powers, each one grudging the other the most magnificent and the most illusory position in the world. Empire has there only lingered and died; but it has lingered long. The weakness of the Turk has kept him there. The weaker and more contemptible he is, the better content we are to see in his hands the keys of that renowned watergate. But if this is the reason why the Turk has not succumbed to the pressure from without, why has he not corrupted and mortified within by the sure law of vice? The answer is that the Turks have always had the wit to spare within the circle of their conquests, and even to invite men of other races and creeds who had the versatility and the pliancy to adapt themselves to that lot, and who have done the actual business of administration for their masters. But for Fanariotes and other Greeks, renegades, and other men of peace, with no other zeal but money-making and official dignity, the Turks must long ago have perished by internal disorders. In this way rival Powers without, and neutral elements within, have preserved the Ottomans thus far. How much longer, who can say? Since the Eastern Empire lingered near twelve hundred years, it is possible the Turks may enjoy even a longer dotage. What we have to do, unless we would aspire to fashion for ourselves the destinies of nations, is to sustain and improve Turkey on her own natural basis, as a guaranteed, mixed, and tolerant Power, protected and administered by aliens, neutrals, and other citizens of the world. That is the Power that has been established in Egypt, and the Porte is no loser by the foundation of that hereditary viceroyalty. It was that or nothing. The experiment answers, and pays. The Sultan is left the king of kings, and Egypt is the contented drudge that she has ever been.

But Syria, more remote than Turkey Proper or Asia Minor, and less in the way of traffic than Egypt, has been hitherto left to the old Turkish administration. The result of the Anglo-French interference was to leave it as much as possible in the hands of the existing Powers, the only object of the final arrangement being to save the rights of the Porte and shut out the Egyptian Viceroy. No doubt, the Sultan would have been only too glad if we could have gone further, and reduced the Syrian tribes to utter subjection; and, no doubt, they too, would have been well pleased to receive a guaranteed independence. But we presume that our object was to leave things as we found them, and perhaps nothing better could have been done. What we have now to consider is the use which the Turk has made of the position which we gave him, and for which he is entirely indebted to the Western Powers. Before it can be pleaded for the Turk that he would have done more with greater power, we have to observe what he has done with the power which he had. We may be quite sure that if he made a bad use of that, he would have done worse with larger means and opportunities. In the first place it is admitted, for it is alleged in excuse, that the Turks, with the amplest preparation had not a sufficient force. There can be no excuse for this, as it is an axiom that so long as an army is true to its colours a State can always have force enough to keep down its own population. But throughout these events that force, such as it was, the Pasha and his subordinates always worked so much to the convenience of the Druses without, and the Moslem fanatics within, that we are driven to suppose either complicity or such utter weakness as to be even a more fatal condemnation of the Turkish *regime*. In no instance throughout these lamentable affairs did the Turkish soldiery or authorities render the slighest assistance to the Maronites or other Christians. When the war broke out at the end of May the Pasha had received notice enough for a large force to be collected, and in the face of this force, and in the very sight of it, the Druses began the war of extermination. The Turkish soldiers saw towns and villages destroyed without an attempt at succour, and even fired on the flying Christians. At the same time Othman Beg, sent by Ahmed Pasha, Governor of Damascus, cajoled all the Christians of Hasbeya to give up their arms, and place themselves under his protection, when, after keeping them a week, he admitted the armed Druses, and assisted in the destruction of the men who had trusted to his honour, his soldiers doing what Turkish soldiers always do with the women that fall into their hands.—When the Turkish soldiers pretended to escort either arms or fugitives, they allowed the one to be captured and the other to be massacred when within three hours of Beyrout. At Zahleh the arrival of the Turkish soldiers was the signal of the attack on the Christians, and the complicity of the two forces was proved by the fact that the terms offered the Christians were such as must have come from the Moslems. At Deir-el-Kammar the Turkish Governor, with 700 men, fully able to do whatever was wanted, simply and undisguisedly betrayed the Christians to the Druses, compelling the former to enter his serai with their wives, children, and property, and then giving them all up to the tender mercy of the Druses, and the more barbarous passions of his own soldiery. This was the simple plot that was everywhere attempted, though it sometimes failed. It was tried at Sidon, and thwarted by the arrival of English and French steamers. But nothing could prove more the perfect understanding between the Druses, and other hostile tribes, and the Turkish authorities than that the massacre of Damascus, which immediately followed, was avowedly part of the programme. No steps were taken to keep out of Damascus the armed savages who were flocking in, though there were walls and gates; and Othman Beg, the man who had surrendered several hundred Christians to be murdered at Hasbeya, a few days before, entered Damascus not only unreproved, but with honours and an accession of rank. In the dreadful scenes that immediately followed in that city the Pasha never appeared, but let his soldiers do whatever they listed, which was very naturally to co-operate with all their heart, and as Turkish soldiers always do, with the Moslem rabble.

It has been said, we are aware, that the extent of the catastrophe only proves the mutual forbearance of the last twenty years. But, whatever the retrospective bearings of the result, it is one which the Western Powers, as the sworn protectors of the Eastern Christians and allies of the Porte, cannot permit to be repeated. Things cannot remain as they are. Whether the Turkish authorities are incompetent, whether they set on the soldiers, or could not control them, the lesson is the same. They have had their trial, and they are found wanting, on the other hand, we certainly do not learn from these events the propriety of giving more power to the Druses and Maronites. The only solution is the establishment of an authority in Syria better able to hold the balance between the turbulent tribes of that region. It is not necessary that we should suppose Syria independent, or in our hands, or in the hands of France, or of Russia, or any other Power. The Egyptian viceroy has ere this proved his ability to conquer and hold Syria as an appendage to his own province; but even that supposition is not necessary. There are several European Sovereigns who add Jerusalem to their titles, and one of them is at this moment looking up some of his antiquarian rights. But there is no occasion to go much out of the way for the true remedy. Let the Sultan himself place there the ablest and most honest man he can find, and let him hold Syria as a fief of the Ottoman Empire, paying tribute, and raising contingents for the defence of the Sultan against his foreign foes. It might be necessary to modify the example of Egypt, in regard to the warlike races inhabiting Lebanon and the deserts; but this is the only model of Syrian government that offers any hope of tranquillity and order. Such an arrangement supposes some degree of assistance from the Western Powers, which they will not refuse; and, if the Porte should lose some of its patronage, it will at least have a more secure tenure of Syria than it can be said to have at this moment.

The *Morning Herald* on our Harvest Prospects:—

The clerk of the weather has assuredly held no sinecure office during the present season. It has been his office to record changes the most rapid and unexpected, from storm to sunshine, and from sunshine again to storm, which have succeeded each other with unexampled pertinacity. If this sort of things last much longer the dog-days will become synonymous with a continual downpour, grouse will be reckoned among the things of the past, and the annual immigration of Irish harvesters may be postponed in future till the latter end of October. Reports, as might be anticipated, reach us from every quarter of crops damaged by the rain, or attacked by disease. The sister island has been suffering within the last few days from floods as devastating in their effects as they are unseasonable in their appearance. Whole tracts of country have been laid under water, hay and cattle have been ruthlessly swept away, while in some instances the unhappy farmers have found safety only upon the top of the stacks which they had in vain attempted to save. Bridges have given way under the pressure of the current; broad fields of wheat have been laid flat as if with a roller, and acres of soil have been covered by a deposit from the inundations which it will take months to remove. A single week has changed the whole face of the country, and inflicted an amount of damage in certain districts which they will not recover during the present year.

We turn to the reports from the provinces only to meet a repetition, in a minor key, of the same sad tale. Of one hundred and forty-one returns from various localities in England and Scotland, ninety-three show a wheat crop decidedly below the average; and, if the principal wheat-growing districts alone be taken into account the proportion is not less unfavourable. Hay, abundant as it has been, has been but very partially secured. Potatoes are everywhere failing, and we shall have to trust to our light lands even for the short supply which we may eventually succeed in obtaining of this valuable esculent. In no instance do the figures exhibit more than an average, and even these are still liable to important deductions unless there be a decided change for the better in the weather during the next month. As it is, we have to face all the inconveniences of a September harvest, and the partridges will for once disport themselves in the real luxury of an "extra fortnight." Such are the present results of a summer, the rainfall of which has not been equalled for a century, while we must go back to 1821 for a parallel to the unwonted inclemency of the temperatures of April and June.

Happily for our friends the consumers, others have been more fortunate than ourselves. The last returns from America dwell in glowing terms upon the long-delayed arrival of a year of plenty. The corn crops are everywhere abundant, and the consequent rise in "the fall traffic" has been attended with the most beneficial effects to the shaky financial prospects of the American railways. We may look for large transatlantic shipments of breadstuffs of all descriptions. There is even a rumour of an intention on the part of some enterprising Yankees to compete with us in a field which has hitherto been regarded as peculiarly our own, and to stock our market with American beeves, the quality of whose meat will have been positively improved by their having snuffed the breezes of the Atlantic. Whatever our farmers may say to so unprecedented an invasion, Paterfamilias will assuredly not look unkindly upon an enterprise which promises to reduce the price of meat, and somewhat to abate the present formidable proportions of this cardinal item in household expenditure. From the Danubian provinces a similar report is made. Those fertile plains, which have been well termed the "granary of Europe," are this year teeming with more than their ordinary fertility. Large cargoes will soon be on their way to this country from the mouth of the Danube. Whatever may be the losses of individuals, Mr. Bright is not likely to be able to congratulate himself, this year, upon the season of scarcity upon the occurrence of which all his hopes of power are avowedly based. Serious as such a communication is, it is not improbable that the country at large may continue to prefer the blessings of cheap food and plentiful employment even to those of a Manchester Premiership; nay, it may even be content to enjoy the comforts of plenty at some sacrifice of that political vivacity which we know from the best authority demands the stimulus of want and distress.

Still we shall have had to lament a year which has been disastrous in more ways than one. Without entering into the question of how far Parliamentary eloquence may have received a fillip from the diminished attractions of the moors, an unfailing test of its malignant influences is afforded us in the returns of the Registrar-General. Valuable measures may or may not have fallen victims to the invincible loquacity of honourable members, but valuable lives have unquestionably been cut permanently short by the unusual state of the atmosphere. A large increase is apparent in the per-centage of deaths with reference to the average rate which prevails during the summer quarter. The Massacre of the Innocents has not been confined to the walls of St Stephen's. Infant mortality has also been especially and unusually high, but the augmentation has been by no means confined to any one class of lives in particular. In spite of our improved sanitary regulations, the returns of the quarter are decidedly unfavourable in this respect, and will, if no material improvement take place in the meantime, exercise a powerful influence upon those of the year.

We have received a wholesome lesson, not to count upon a continuance of those favourable conditions, the prevalence of which for a succession of years had made us oblivious that things could be otherwise. Whether we are approaching a cycle of rainy seasons, and must bid adieu for a time alike to the hopes of warmth in July and frost in January, is a question for the meteorologists. One noble amateur has already earned a character for prescience by the fulfilment of his ill-omened predictions during the present year. But the unpalatable lesson which our agriculturists will have received in 1860, will not have been without its uses if it teach them the absolute necessity of forethought and providence. To "foretell times and seasons" with accuracy has not been given to man. But the instinct of providing for a rainy day during a season of prosperity, is a faculty which has not been denied even to some among the brute creation. The present year will tax heavily the resources of the imprudent or needy farmer. To the man of capital and resource it will but form an item of his original calculations. While we are thankful to that Hand which has bestowed bounteously elsewhere the plenty, the effects of which we shall feel, although we do not behold its presence, we must not forget that the means of mitigating, if not of preventing, a time of scarcity are placed within the reach of all.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

Despite the efforts of the English Radical, the Irish Conservative, and the majority of the ablest Roman Catholic members present, who combined their efforts to fight the ground, inch by inch, the Government succeeded, by a strenuous effort, last night in advancing the Party Emblems Bill another step. In vain did the ablest lawyers inveigh against the Executive seeking powers beyond those granted them by common law. Even the Attorney-General showed he was treading dangerous ground, in giving his advice in favour of some of the illegal principles of the measure, and fenced and fidgetted until, in muffled language, he contrived to say something which either party might make whatever he cared out of. The Chief Secretary for Ireland had promised Lord Naas and Mr. Whiteside that he should take care such alterations would be made in the bill as would bring it within the spirit of the common law; but the changes he has made render more despotic an already arbitrary measure; but, provided the Government can strengthen their hands by the bill—vain, delusive hope—they care not for the consequences to the peace of Ireland. Even in the manner in which the bill was drawn the Government were most infelicitous. When the bill was introduced into the House of Lords, there was no word limiting its application to Ireland. Several Lords objected to such a measure being allowed to apply to England or Scotland. When the Government suggested the Draconic law was limited to the sister country, Lord Redesdale showed no word in the bill pointed out this application; but the Lord Chancellor aptly saved the bill by saying it was unnecessary for any other part of the British Isles. The Government, on the bill passing the House of Lords, inserted a clause, excluding its operation from England and Scotland; but Mr. Malins, looking at it with a lawyer's eye, thought to involve the Government in a fix, by proposing the word "Ireland" should be inserted in the first clause. The Ministry were only too glad to have their own mistakes corrected by the Opposition, and accepted the amendment. Sir John Acton, Mr. Brady, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. Macdonogh, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, supported the amendment. Mr. Butt, Colonel Dunne, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Hon. Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Pakenham, Mr. Scully, Mr. Stacpoole, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Vance, Sir William Verner, Mr. Hennessy, and Captain Archdall, failed to arrest the iron hand of Mr. Cardwell.

Sir Edward Grogan then sought to confine the operation of the bill to public buildings, but ineffectually. Thereby a policeman can, of his own authority, enter into a private house, under the pretence that a flag is exhibited from some part of the building. To resist this construction Sir Edward Grogan was supported by Captain Archdall, Mr. Butt, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Lefroy, Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. Macdonogh, Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Pakenham, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Vance, and Sir W. Verner. Mr. Brady, Mr. Calcutt, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Stacpoole opposed the amendment.

In another division the Opposition sought to prevent the insertion of the 10th clause. The lawyers Butt, James, Macdonogh, Selwyn (member for the University of Cambridge), Rolt (nulli secundus), Malins, voted against it; as did Henley, Newdegate, Whalley, White, Spooner, on constitutional principles; but the Government carried the clause.

Mr. Vincent Scully divided the House against the grant of £2,000 for the model school of Cork. Mr. Deasy supported the grant, on the ground that the Protestants of Cork desired it. On the division, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Deasy, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Fortescue, Sir Edward Grogan, and Mr. Vance voted in its favor. Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Brady, Mr. Butt, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. M'Mahon, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Maguire opposed it. Mr. Massey seems inclined to play the retrenching card at the close of the session, and joined the minority against the Government.

Mr. Kinnaird hopes to deliver an European speech before the close of the session, and proposes to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether definitive arrangements have been made for assembling the conference proposed to be held at the instance of the Swiss Confederation; and, if not, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to recognise the annexation of Savoy and Nice as a valid act, forming part of the public law of Europe; also, whether any other of the five Great Powers are acting in this matter in conjunction with her Majesty's Government; and to call the attention of the House to this subject.

The following notices for next session were given last night:—Mr. M'Mahon proposes to bring in a bill to enable Christian congregations in Ireland to obtain sites for places of worship, manses, and schoolhouses. Mr. Blake proposes to call the attention of the House to the neglected state of the poor suffering from diseases of the eyes and blindness in Ireland, and to the defects in the management of district lunatic asylums in Ireland. The leading members of the Volunteer Corps here propose to select as their official organ, a small weekly paper called the *Volunteer Gazette*, and are entering into arrangements for its enlargement to such a size as may keep up with the requirements of the body.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUGUST 19.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Caird officiated.

The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

The Rev. Dr. Caird had the honour of being invited to dinner.

NUPTIAL FESTIVITIES IN WESTMEATH.—For the last week the neighbourhood of Multifarnham has been on the qui vive, in the expectation of the return of Captain Nugent and his bride to the paternal home, Donore, the seat of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart. On Saturday last the happy pair arrived by the 6-30 train. On passing through the village they were welcomed by a vast crowd of the assembled tenantry, who made a bold effort, but an unsuccessful one, to unharness the horses and drag the carriage home. The village was lighted up in a most brilliant manner; a triumphal arch of flags had been erected at the bridge. In the evening, at a signal given from Donore by burning a blue light, a magnificent display of fireworks suddenly illuminated the heavens, and for the next half hour the sky was radiant with green and other colours of a pyrotechnic description, under the management of the Rev. John Dopping, incumbent of the parish. As the balloons ascended, the vast multitude expressed their delight by vociferous exclamations of astonishment and wonder. Bonfires simultaneously appeared on every hill surrounding Donore, and in the evening the tenantry were regaled by the kind host, and the party dispersed with cheers and fervent good wishes for the new-married couple.—From a Correspondent.

DEJEUNER AT BELLEVUE.—On yesterday, W. R. La Touche, Esq., of Bellevue, High Sheriff for the county Wicklow, gave a magnificent *dejeuner*, at which were present a large number of the rank and fashion of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. It would be impossible to give anything like a list of the distinguished persons who were present on the occasion. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived at the Bray station, at a quarter to three o'clock, and was received at the platform by a guard of honour of the constabulary, under the command of E. S. Corry, Esq., Sub-Inspector. His Excellency and suite were conveyed to Bellevue in Mr. La Touche's carriage. His Excellency was attended by Captain Wilkinson, A.D.C., in waiting; Captain Hatchell, Private Secretary; Captain Hoey, &c., &c. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord and Lady Monck, Lord and Lady Avonmore, Lord Gough, Sir George and Lady Hodson, Sir St. Vincent and Lady Whitshed, Very Rev. Dean Tighe, Colonel Bentinck, Major Gun Cunninghame and Mrs. Cunninghame, Thomas Lefroy, Esq., Q.C., and Hon. Mr. Lefroy, Sir John and Lady Ribton, Phineas Riall, Esq.; Mr. and Miss Riall, E. S. Corry, Esq., and Mrs. Corry. The beautiful pleasure grounds were quite crowded. During the evening the gentlemen amused themselves, by throwing at an "Aunt Sally," while the ladies had an opportunity of displaying their graceful movements at the game of croquet. A photographic artist had his camera set up in the grounds, and was busily employed in taking sketches of the various groups. Lord Carlisle walked about for some time, accompanied by Mrs. La Touche, and, on seating himself at the foot of a tree, was speedily surrounded by a number of ladies. The camera was immediately in requisition, and in a few minutes a sketch of the whole group was taken. The band of the 1st Royal Dragoons played in the grounds during the evening, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the distinguished company. When it is stated that the refreshment department was under the superintendence of Mr. Breslin, of the Marine Hotel, it may be inferred that everything was first-rate, and nothing wanting. His Excellency and suite departed as they came, at half past five, but some of the guests remained listening to the strains of the band for more than an hour afterwards. The festivities of the day were closed by a ball and supper on a magnificent scale, which was attended by a large and distinguished party. —*From a Correspondent.*

Latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Right Hon. Lord Kilmaine, and the Hon. Miss Browne; Lady Nugent; Sir Hugh Nugent, Bart., Miss, and the Masters Nugent; Major and Mrs. Archdall; Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Kearney; Mrs. Barlow and Miss Lambert; Mr. and Mrs. Maude; Mr. Mrs. and Miss White, family and suite; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Sherwin; Mr. Sunderland and party; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. James; Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart; Mr. and Mrs. Browne; Rev. Mr. Northey; Rev. Mr. Armstrong; Rev. Mr. Sheeny; Messrs. Wilkinson, M. L. Staunton, Nichols (3), Kelly, Sutcliffe, Barrow, Preston, Bacon. Departures—Right Rev. Dr. Kep, Bishop of California, and party, for England; Very Rev. Dean of Waterford, and the Hon. Mrs. Wilson, for the Deanery, Waterford; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, for Saunders' Grove; Mrs. Scott and party, for Belfast; Mr. and Mrs. Gore, and family, for Meath; Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Barnwells, for Bloomsbury.

The Church.

The Rev. Samuel Mills, A.B., Curate of Newtownards, diocese of Down, has been appointed to the curacy of St. John's Church, Lancaster.

The Army.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 3rd Light Dragoons marched from the Curragh yesterday, *en route* to Dundalk, where they will arrive to-morrow (Friday), there to be stationed.

The 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys) march from the Curragh this (Thursday) morning, to Island Bridge Barracks.

The 15th Hussars will also march from the Curragh this morning to Portobello Barracks.

No. 5 Battery, Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Colomb, marches from the Curragh this (Friday) morning, for Kilkenny.

Nos. 2 and 8 Batteries Royal Artillery, under the command of Captains Purvis and Stokes, marches from the Curragh this day for Ballincollig.

No. 7 Battery Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Yelverton, also marches this day from the Curragh to Longford.

No. 8 Battery, Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain M'Dougall, marches from Cahir to Clonmel.

Captain Mackay's Battery Royal Artillery will remain at Athlone, where they arrived on Saturday last.

Captain Colclough's Battery Royal Artillery, will remain at Limerick, where it has been quartered for the last two months.

The 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 26th Cameronians, the 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the 96th Regiment, are expected to arrive in this garrison from the Curragh in a few days.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday, at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Reginald T. Clark and Lieut. Charles J. Vidal, to the St. George; Lieut. Frederick Hammond, to the Centurion; Edward F. Bedwell, master additional, to the Plumper; Henry G. Barlow, assistant paymaster, to be secretary's clerk in the Formidable; and William Nottidge, clerk, to the Cambridge.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

NAPLES, 21 (*via* FLORENCE).—News has been received of the landing of 2,000 Garibaldians in Calabria, who joined the insurgents and attacked Reggio. This morning 130 Sicilian vessels disembarked Garibaldi and his army at Bagnari.

The telegraph lines between Palmi and Reggio have been cut.

A Provisional Government has been established at Potenza. The elections have been adjourned until the end of September.

The Parliament is to be assembled on the 20th October.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

MESSINA, 19TH, 6 P.M.—Garibaldi, with 3,800 men, has landed at Meleto, on the Calabrian coast, twelve miles from Reggio. A general attack is imminent.

SARDINIAN VESSELS AND THE ROMAN STATES.

According to the latest news the two Sardinian ships sent on a suspicious mission, with sealed orders, were cruising off the Isle of Sardinia, having two batteries of Bersaglieri on board. According to one rumour they are directed to prevent any attack against the Roman States. Another story is that they are to cut off any fresh reinforcements of volunteers that may attempt to make their way to Garibaldi.

The *Pays* argues the credibility of the latter version, from the fact that the Piedmontese Government has recently recalled all officers serving with Garibaldi, under the pain of being cashiered.

The French semi-official journal gives out that Garibaldi's bands who have invaded Calabria find no enthusiasm among the population.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The City of Washington, from New York on 11th, arrived, bringing upwards of 429,000 dols. specie. She passed the Persia on 17th inst. The President visited the Great Eastern at Anavoles, on the 8th inst. The reported resignation of Secretary Cass was without foundation. Exchange on London, 109⅞ to 110.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Clarendon and Mr. Cobden dined with the Emperor, at Saint Cloud, on Tuesday.

RAILWAY RETURN.

London and North Western Railway, £90,726. Increase, £5,231.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK COMPANY.

This afternoon the half-yearly general meeting of the company was held. The dividend recommended by the directors was agreed to and the report adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

THE FINE ON THE HIGH SHERIFF AT GUILFORD.

Mr. COCHRANE asked the Home Secretary, whether, having regard to the high character of Mr. Evelyn, the High Sheriff of Surrey, and the misapprehension under which he issued the placards blaming the conduct of Judge Blackburn, it was the intention of the Government to remit the fine of £500 inflicted by the judges.

Sir. G. C. LEWIS said that the only way which Mr. Evelyn could obtain remittance of the fine was by petitioning the Crown. That Mr. Evelyn had not done so. He had seen the placard in question, and considered the step taken by the judges, in consequence, as perfectly justifiable.

The Appropriation Bill, and the Consolidated Fund £2,000,000 Bill, passed through committee.

The Militia Pay Bill, and the Metropolitan Force Dockyard (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The House then resumed.

UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.

In the committee on the Union of Benefices Bill, on clause 14, the amendment, moved by Mr. HUGGARD, providing that the scheme for removal of any church or parsonage, shall provide for the creation of another church or parsonage within the limits of the metropolis, was agreed to after some discussion. The clause itself, authorising the sale and removal of churches, was then agreed to.

A clause, proposed by Mr. VANCE, that no scheme for carrying out the provisions of the bill should be submitted to her Majesty in council till it had lain on the tables of the two Houses of Parliament two months, was likewise agreed to. The bill then passed through committee.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The order for the second reading of the Metropolitan Local Management Act Amendment Bill was discharged.

On the motion of Mr. TATE, the Endowed Charities, and the Naval Discipline Bills, as amended, were considered.

On the order of the day, that the Roman Catholic Charities Bill be read a third time,

Mr. BUTT alleging that the bill as it stood was a penal one, and that the law of superstitious uses might be injuriously applied in consequence, urged the recommitting of the bill.

Sir G. C. LEWIS objected, denying the danger, observed that if it arose, the bill might be altered in a future session.

Lord PALMERSTON likewise urged the House to adopt the bill as it stood.

Mr. BUTT having withdrawn his motion,

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Court of Chancery Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

On the motion that the House go into committee on the Church Temporalities Bill,

Mr. VANCE objected to those portions of the bill which allowed the Commissioners to take money intended for the repairs of the edifices and apply it to augment clerical incomes. He likewise objected to the small increase of the officials of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission. The House then went into committee on the bill.

Mr. CARDWELL abandoned the first clauses referring to the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Clause 38, permitting the Commissioners to apply money to the augmentation of small livings, was agreed to with an amendment.

Mr. VANCE moved a clause giving the regulation of the salaries of the Clerks of the Ecclesiastical Commission to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Mr. CARDWELL said that the control of the salaries should be left to those who had the control of the funds, namely, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Mr. VANCE, on the understanding that the claims of these underpaid officials should be duly considered, withdrew his clause.

The bill then passed through committee.

The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

YORK RACES—WEDNESDAY.

Zetland Stakes—High Treason, 1; Flash in the Pan, 2; 15 ran.
Black Buck Stakes—Out of Pyrrhus, 1; Contadina, 2.
Yorkshire Oaks—Stockade, 1; Moorhen, 2. 7 ran.
Convivial—Folkestone, 1; Vergeist Mein Nicht, 2; Stanley, 3. 11 ran.
Three Year Produce—Sabreur, 1. 2 ran.
Biennial—Vanisher, 1; Sir William, 2; Northern Light, 3. 8 ran.
Juvenile—Gardener, 1; Cantatrice, 2.
Chesterfield—Forger, 1; Brown Holland, 2. 10 ran.
Bramham Park—Stockade walked over.
Guineas—Syringa, 1; King of Algeria, 2. 4 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Ebor—Before the defeat of Moorhen in the Oaks, the highest offer was 4 to 1.

Ebor—3 to 1 agst Defender (taken); 6 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (offered); 10 to 1 agst Moorhen (taken); 12 to 1 agst Gladiolus (taken); 11 to 1 agst Ancient Briton (taken); 20 to 1 agst Pax (taken); 11 to 1 agst Satellite (taken); 14 to 1 agst Artless (taken); 20 to 1 agst Winkfield (taken).

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—Last evening, at eight o'clock, at the third of the special religious services held weekly in the above-named hall for united Christian worship, the Rev. A. Averell Ramsey, of Cork, was the special preacher. The attendance was good. The service was commenced with singing the hymn, "Great God, how infinite art Thou;" after which the preacher engaged in prayer, and next read a Scripture lesson from the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the Apostle speaks of Christ as coming in these latter days, and being preferred before the angels, &c. He took his text from the 12th chap. of Hebrews and part of the 25th verse—"See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh." The subject of his discourse was the voice of God. He began by calling attention to the terrible state of the wicked, who could stand unmoved in their frames when the Lord spoke to them in His wrath—whose eyes could gaze upon the manifestations of His power in the wide universe, and ears listen to His voice of anger pealing in all its majesty, and yet not feel terror in their bosoms. Oh! terrible was the state of those who, with the consciousness of sin in their souls, could yet look forward to the great and terrible day of the Lord, without quailing in their hearts at the thought of it. They were worse than Israel of old, who quailed before the terribleness of God's anger, when He spake from amidst the darkness that covered the mountain. Oh, how terrible was the majesty of the Lord when He spake to the people of Israel from Mount Sinai! when the fire covered the mountain, and darkness and clouds the Heavens, and His voice shook the cedars of Lebanon and made the earth to quake, and filled the wilderness of Cadeski! When He spake to the people then it was in His wrath, but now it was not so. It was not now from the Mount, but from Heaven; not one of wrath either, but of mercy. It was Jesus, the Mediator of the new covenant, that speaketh better things to them. It was God, who in divers manners had spoken to them by the mouths of His holy prophets in times of old. But the speaking of those was of chastisement; now it was of grace and peace, through the Lord Jesus Christ. He next spoke of the way in which the blood of the innocent spoke to the Lord against criminals, as in the case of Abel's against Cain; so would the blood of the second Abel, Christ, who had died a victim for the sins of the world, speak against all sinners. It spoke now for all believers, came up from the mercy seat as a precious voice, crying peace! peace! for them; in the ears of a reconciled God. There were many ways in which the voice of God spoke to men. Sometimes it was by bereavements, or the still, small voice; sometimes in the whirlwind, or the roar of the tempest, or in the midnight darkness, when He came walking upon the flood and said, as he did to the fishermen on the Sea of Galilee—"It is I, be not afraid." He spoke to us in His Word, too, which was to the believer what the psalmist said it was to him—sweeter than honey or the honeycomb, and more precious than gold or silver—yea, than much fine gold. He spoke to them sometimes by touching their conscience, and also by His ambassadors (ministers), who did beseech them to come to Him. Every sermon they heard was a speaking to them—every minister's voice was an invitation to them to come to the great Gospel supper table of the Lord. As surely as he spake to them by his prophets of old, so surely did He speak to them by His ministers. He spoke to them by His afflictions also; but His mercies surrounded them on every side. If they attempted to number them, they would find them more than the stars of Heaven or the sand by the seashore, and be forced to sing with the poet, Addison—

"When all thy mercies, O my God!
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise."

Although the goodness of many people, like Ephraim and Judah, passed away as the morning cloud and the early dew, yet the voice of the Lord was still one of mercy to them. The preacher continued to follow the subject at great length, and to show how God spoke to all in many different ways. The service was concluded by singing and prayer about a quarter to ten o'clock when the company dispersed.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ended 19th August, 1860:—Passengers and mails, £928 18s.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £408 16s. 1d.—Total, £1,337 14s. 1d. Corresponding week last year:—Passengers and mails, £894 19s. 8d; merchandise, live, stock, &c., £353 2s. 4d.—Total, 1,248 2s.

DEATH OF COLONEL J. R. PACK, A.Q.M.G.—The following melancholy announcement, which we copy from the *Cork Constitution* of Saturday, will be read with much regret in Kilkenny:—"A feeling of deep regret was excited in this city yesterday by the intelligence of the death, from apoplexy, of Colonel A. J. Reynell Pack, C.B., Assistant-Quartermaster General of this district. The melancholy occurrence took place shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning. Up to the morning of the previous day he appeared in his usual good health, but before proceeding with family prayers he complained of his head, and asked for a cup of coffee. After getting this he read the prayers, and immediately afterwards became very unwell. Drs. Tanner, Dempsey, and Webb were immediately called in, but their efforts were of no avail; the Colonel died at a quarter after four o'clock yesterday morning. Colonel Pack was a very distinguished officer. He served in India and many other parts of the world. In the Crimea he was severely wounded. It was soon after he was appointed to the Assistant-Quartermaster-Generalship of this district, and during his residence here no officer could stand higher in the estimation of those with whom duty brought him in communication." Colonel Arthur John Reynell Pack, C.B., and Knight of the Legion of Honor, was the eldest son of that gallant and distinguished Kilkenny-man, Major-General Sir Denis Pack, and grandson of the Very Rev. Thomas Pack, Dean of Ossory. His mother, Lady Elizabeth Pack, afterwards married Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart., K.C.B. Colonel Pack married on the 28th December, 1850, Frederica Katherine, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Hely Hutchinson, and leaves four daughters. His younger brother is Captain Denis William Pack Beresford, who is much better known in Kilkenny than his brother. Although the fame of their father, and the lustre which his military achievements shed on his native place, caused an interest to attach to the entire family amongst the inhabitants of our county and city.

REPORT OF THE BANBRIDGE, LISBURN, AND BELFAST RAILWAY.—The report to be submitted to the fourth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the company in Belfast, on Friday next, states that during the six months which have elapsed since the last half-yearly meeting, the directors regret to state that the progress made by the contractor has been far from satisfactory. The directors have endeavoured hitherto to avoid having recourse to extreme measures, but unless a decided improvement takes place in the mode of carrying on the works, they will be compelled to take steps to enforce the proper fulfilment of the contract. The third call of £2 per share has been punctually met; and a fourth call for a similar amount is now in process of payment. During the past half-year a large sum has been paid to the several proprietors along the line in purchase of their land; the few cases which still remain for settlement will be laid forthwith before the arbitrator for his decision. The bill to legalise the preference shares taken by the Ulster Railway Company, referred to in the present session, and the Ulster Company are now prepared to contribute the sum subscribed for by them whenever it may be required.—*Belfast Morning News.*

EVANS' TRUST.—A meeting of the trustees of Evans' Charities was held in the board-room of the Asylum, on Monday—present, the very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, in the chair, the Mayor, and the Rev. J. L. Drapes. The chief business discharged on this occasion was the auditing of the accounts of the agent of the trust, Mr. Poe, which was carefully gone through, and a publication of the balance sheet in the local papers was ordered (see our advertising columns). It was also determined that in future the annual account of the trust shall be published at Christmas instead of at Midsummer, the former being the more suitable starting point under the late arrangements made by the Lord Chancellor; the agent's accounts, however, to be still audited twice a year, as heretofore. Mr. Poe stated that it had been the habit of the former agents, when passing the accounts in the December or January of each year, only to bring down the rental to the previous March, so that in fact there was a year's rent more due than what appeared on the account; however, it was his intention, if the trustees approved, to bring up his account always to the last preceding gale, which, although it would have the effect of making the arrears look larger, would, he thought, be more satisfactory. The trustees fully approved of this arrangement. The trustees then proceeded to make arrangements respecting apprentice fees for claimants. At the suggestion of the dean, it was resolved that in future no apprentice fee shall be given till after a due examination of the applicant as to his or her proficiency in the course of instruction gone through in St. Mary's Parochial School. It was also determined that the school committee should be requested to have a notice to this effect posted in the schoolrooms. Some general routine business having been gone through, the board adjourned. —*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID AT THE BELFAST CUSTOM-HOUSE, for the week ending Aug. 18, was £7,927 2s. 2d., against £8,207 6s. 10d. the previous week, and £4,363 13s. 8d. same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

TEA.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending August 18, was 43,131lbs., against 40,708lbs. the previous week, making a total of 1,457,087lbs. since last Jan., against 1,648,179lbs. same time last year.—*Ibid.*

THE ENSUING GREAT CRICKET MATCH.—It is announced that the match between the All England Eleven and the Twenty-two of the North of Ireland will be played on the grounds of the Belfast Club, on the 6th September. This will, no doubt, be the most interesting game of the kind ever played in the North of Ireland.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

FATAL CASE OF STABBING AT ARDGLASS, COUNTY DOWN.—Saturday evening last, a number of sailors engaged in herring-fishing off Ardglass, county Down, were drinking in a public-house in that town, and some dispute arose amongst them, which, however, passed over while in the house; but, on their being turned out at eleven o'clock, and as they were proceeding out of the town towards Killough, where their boats lay, the quarrel was renewed between them, when two brothers on the one side and the father and son on the other drew their knives and stabbed each other without mercy. One of the two brothers received a stab in the back, and the knife having entered the heart, he fell down and expired on the spot. The fatal occurrence naturally caused considerable commotion in the neighbourhood. Sunday evening, an inquest was held on the body by J. A. Ward, Esq., Coroner of the district, when a verdict was returned that the deceased came by his death from the wound inflicted as described. The coroner fully committed the accused, who was in custody, to take his trial at the next assizes in Downpatrick. Sub-Inspector Singleton attended at the place, and exerted himself in carrying out the ends of justice.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN DE GRÆME.—In removing the ancient tombstones which mark the spot in our old churchyard where lie the remains of the gallant Græme, to make way for the monument to his memory about to be reared, principally through the exertions of the Odd Fellows' Society, the workmen discovered, about six feet from the surface, and directly under the ancient monument, embedded in solid clay, what one of our best medical authorities presumes to be the bones of the gallant warrior. There had apparently been no coffin, but from the nature of the soil, imperfect as the remains were, it seemed probable from the day on which the first battle of Falkirk was fought, in the year 1398, that the ground had never been disturbed. Wonderful as it may seem, after a lapse of more than five centuries and a half, the thigh bones of the hero were still perfect in form. These measured 17 inches in length, and were above the average strength. The only remnant of the skull was the impression on the clay. Brick piers have already been built, on which the ancient stones will now rest. The characters on the first are totally obliterated, the second, which is a copy, is without date, and the third is a renewal of the former by Mr. Graham, of Airth, in 1773. The remains were carefully deposited in the spot from which they had been necessarily removed.—*Falkirk Herald.*

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY NEGLIGENCE.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday, Mrs. Sarah Davies brought an action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, to recover compensation for personal injuries sustained through the alleged carelessness and negligence of the defendants' servants. On the 4th of May last, the plaintiff, a confectioner, living at Bootle, left the Liverpool station of the company's line of railway for the purpose of going to Miller's Bridge, a few miles distant from Liverpool. When she arrived there the door of the carriage was opened, and she was about to alight, when she found that the train had passed the platform, and she had to get out on a great incline, and in so doing the train was put in motion, and the step of the carriage caught her leg, and she was seriously hurt, so much so that she has not yet recovered, and has been deprived of obtaining her living, as she did before the accident. Mr. Reddie, a surgeon, described the injuries Mrs. Davis had sustained, and said that they were such as might have been occasioned by the iron step of a railway carriage, and in all probability the plaintiff would suffer from their effects during her life. The company denied their liability in this instance, as they had not caused the injury, but it was the act of the woman herself. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £150.—*Globe.*

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN.—About five o'clock on Monday afternoon, the body of a well-dressed man was discovered lying in the road of Catathwart-lane, Kingston-road, his head being frightfully shattered from the contents of a duelling pistol, which was held in the right hand. It appears that two gentlemen were riding in a chaise from Putney, and in passing along the lane, which is better known as "Cutthroat-lane," they came upon the deceased lying in the position described. They immediately rode back, and gave information to the police. The body was removed to the Wandsworth and Clapham Workhouse to await an inquest, and to be identified, if possible. The deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age, five feet five inches in height, slightly built, dark hair and whiskers. The name of Bulkeley was marked on the inside of his collar, and also in the lining of the hat. He was dressed in an Oxford mixture, Newmarket-cut coat and light striped tweed trousers. In his pockets were found three quarters of a pound of gunpowder, in a case, and some percussion caps in a tin box. The deceased can only be recognised by his clothes, as his face is completely blown away. From the position in which he was found, the act must have been very determined.—*Evening Standard.*

A KNOWING DOG.—The other day the collector of assessed taxes in Chesterton had occasion to leave "a tax paper" with a gentleman who has a small white bulldog; the paper being, in fact, a notice to tax that animal. No one was at home, but the collector thrust the paper under the door. Glancing at the window, he saw the dog looking stedfastly at him. Dogs are proverbial for their great instinct, and therefore who can affirm that this dog did not know the tax collector, and the nature of the document, which boded no good to him, thus thrust under his very nose; for he deliberately took the paper in his mouth, placed his feet upon the fender, and thrust the objectionable tax paper into a low fire, and perseveringly held it between the bars of the grate till it was consumed. The collector rattled at the window, and made a noise to induce the dog to bark, that the paper might drop from his mouth; but to no purpose. We have the statement from the collector, whose word is above suspicion; beyond this, he even fetched a person from a short distance, and both returned before the dog had achieved his object.—*Cambridge Independent.*

A PRIEST AND HIS PEOPLE.—The pretty and usually quiet village of Chaveney, near St. Germain, has been lately thrown into a state of extraordinary commotion, owing to a quarrel between the parish priest and his humble flock. Three principal grievances were laid at the door of M. Quesneau, the *curé*:—1. That he refused to perform the funeral services unless the wax candles to be used on the occasion were bought at a particular shop recommended by him; 2. That he unjustly and maliciously, and in order to spite their parents, plucked the three best scholars in the village at the examination for the "first communion!" and 3. That, at the distribution of "blessed bread," he declined to pay the mayor the usual compliment of handing him the basket first, and then added insult to injury by saying that the mayor took such a large piece that he ought to sit on the paupers' bench to be served. The unpopularity of the *curé* rose to such a pitch that a few days ago, as he was going to say mass, he found the church door nailed up. That important officer, the *garde champetre*, on being applied to by the *curé*, rose to open the door, refused, and two stalwart gensdarmes, whose assistance he invoked, were repulsed by a crowd of villagers, men, women, and children. In consequence of this sacrilegious riot, 22 individuals were arrested, and brought to trial at Versailles, for "hindering the performance of public worship." The mayor, who was evidently a sympathiser, gave the prisoners a good character, and, by way of saying the best thing he could for them, deposed that they were simple-minded, honest people, who had always voted for the Emperor. The offence was one impossible to be altogether passed over, but the judges acquitted all but half a dozen ringleaders, whom they sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two months to fifteen days. The conduct of the *curé* will probably be inquired into by the Minister of Public Worship.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA.—The fitting-up of the Imperial yacht, the Aigle, which is to convey the Emperor and the Empress to Algeria has been made in such a manner as to afford accommodation, in addition to that required for their Majesties, for a numerous suite—namely, General Frossard, of the Engineers; General Lebœuf, of the Artillery; and General Fleury, of the cavalry, aide-de-camp to the Emperor; also for three orderly officers and three ladies of honour, Mesdames de Saulcy, de Poeze, and de Rayneval. The vessel is, besides, to carry 42 domestics of both sexes.

TURINESE GOSSIP.—An interview which lately took place between Lord J. Russell and M. d'Azeglio, in London, is the subject of general comment here. According to the most accredited *on dits*, Lord John showed himself strongly in favour of non-intervention, and of full liberty to the Italians to arrange their affairs in their own way, even as regarded Naples. On M. d'Azeglio, however, alluding to the possibility of a struggle with Austria, his lordship is said to have risen from his chair with a kind of nervous bound, and exclaimed, "Ah! on that point we are not with you; never will England follow you in that path!" So great was the energy of Lord John that M. d'Azeglio was somewhat startled. He is said to have written a detailed account of all this to Count Cavour. I have every reason to believe that it is all true.—*Letter in the Presse.*

A TRULY MAGICAL POWER.—The following amusing incident is recorded in a correspondence from Kœnigsberg, in Prussia. At Herr Basch's (the conjuror) entertainment the other evening, an unexpected interloper of his profession, by a marvellously successful conjuring trick, took the shine quite out of him, and kept, for several minutes, the audience roaring with laughter. During an interval, a gentleman rose in the body of the hall, and, pointing to a lady who sat on another bench, addressed the conjuror as follows:—Herr Basch, your next trick, as I see from the show bill, is to make any person disappear who is pointed out to you. There sits my runaway spouse with her paramour. Pray make them disappear. The lady turned alternately pale and red, and the couple left amid the roaring laughter of the public.

Correspondence.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—May I beg, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway to the great necessity existing for some sort of shelter at the Milltown station? The passengers are obliged to stand on an open platform, without any covering whatever and those who are unlucky enough to arrive 10 or 15 minutes before the train get thoroughly drenched. I have, on several occasions during the past fortnight, seen the little wooden house put up for the stationmaster so crammed by the passengers that they could not turn round in it. They have, however, nowhere else whence to escape from the rain, if I except a tree at the gate, which in wet weather is even worse than the platform; and, wet or dry, there is not a single seat to sit down on.

If the place were worth opening as a station, I think the directors should give some sort of accommodation to the public, especially when a very trifling expense would afford all that is required.

I would also direct their attention to the dangerous position of the gate so close to the rails, and being the only ingress or egress to the platform.

Believing that the above wants only require to be pointed out in order to their being remedied—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

AN EVERY-DAY TRAVELLER.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Of the waters supplied to the Corporation and to the inhabitants of Dublin, from the Grand Canal and from the river Dodder respectively, with a report as to the purity and general qualities of each, by James Apjohn, M.D., Professor of Chemistry to the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland, &c.

To John M'Mullen, Esq., Sec. Grand Canal Company.

32, Lower Baggot-street, 4th June, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—The analysis of the basin water at Portobello, and that of the city water course, undertaken at your desire, being now completed, I proceed to detail to you the results at which I have arrived. Four distinct analyses have been made, two of the Portobello water, taken from the basin, and two of that from the city water course collected from a point contiguous to that at which it enters into the city basin, at James'-street. The specimens (*a*) and (*a*) were collected on the 5th, and those headed (*b*) and (*b*) on the 19th ult. The quantity operated upon in each instance was an imperial gallon, or 277,278 cubic inches.

CITY WATER COURSE.

	(a)	(b)	
Carbonate of Lime,	4·056	7·308	Specific gravity of specimen (a) 1·00011.
Carbonate of Magnesia		0·700	
Sulphate of Lime and Chlorides of Sodium and Magnesium	2·269	2·171	Specific gravity of specimen (b) 1·00014.
Silex	0·186	0·526	
Organic Matter	1·811	1·101	
	8·302	11·086	

PORTOBELLO BASIN.

	(a')	(b')	
Carbonate of Lime,	7·687	11·660	Specific gravity of specimen (a) 1·00023
Carbonate of Magnesia,		0·764	
Sulphate of Lime and Chloride of Sodium and Magnesium,	4·038	3·751	Specific gravity of specimen (b) 1·00031
Silex,	0·073	0·194	
Organic Matter,	3·308	2·289	
	15·126	18·658	

I did not think it necessary to ascertain, in all the four analyses, the relative proportion of the sulphates and chlorides, but in a single experiment very carefully made upon each variety of water, the sulphuric acid was found to have to the chlorine the ratio of 13 to 11, and the lime was present almost exactly in the quantity necessary for saturating the sulphuric acid.

It will be observed that the quantities of saline and other ingredients found in specimens of same water collected at the two separate periods above mentioned are materially different; those obtained at the later date (May 19) containing the larger portion of foreign matters. The extent of this variation is very considerable, and it appears to me to have been the consequence of a very considerable fall of rain which took place in the interval between the periods at which the specimens were taken up for analysis.

When the means of the preceding analyses are taken, we obtain the following results:—

	City Water Course.	Portobello Basin.
Mean amount of saline matter,	8·598	14·094
" " organic matter,	1·456	2·798

It thus appears, as might have been anticipated, that the Dodder water, conveyed along the city water course, contains less saline and organic matter than that in the Portobello Basin. The absolute amount of these impurities, in both cases, is small, so that both are—when compared with other waters—of excellent quality, very pure, and, as respects the Canal water, I have no hesitation in saying that the specimen of it which I have examined is soft, sweet, and wholesome, and well adapted for domestic use of every description.

Before concluding this brief report, it may not be out of place to add, that the exact determination of the amount of organic matter in water is a thing of very difficult accomplishment, and that, from the manner in which it is usually attempted, the relative proportion of the organic to the saline ingredients is sure to be exaggerated. I have paid much attention to this point, in the course of the inquiry just concluded, and I am quite certain that the quantity of vegetable and animal impurities in the Canal water—impurities of which no natural water is ever destitute—does not exceed that indicated by the analysis. I may add, that their relative proportion is much too small to leave any room for apprehending that their presence can confer upon the water properties which would render it either disagreeable to the taste or injurious to the health.—I am, my dear sir, always faithfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES APJOHN.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTERS.

The Finance Committee of the Society met yesterday, in their rooms, William-street, and were engaged in striking off the names of members to proceed on the general collection, previous to the forthcoming quarterly meeting.

IRREMOVABLE POOR.

The select committee appointed on the operation of the Act 9th and 10th Vic., c. 66, which enacts that no poor person shall be removable who shall have resided five years in any parish, and of the Acts 10th and 11th Vic., c. 110, and 11th and 12th Vic., c. 110, which enact that the relief given to such irremovable persons shall be charged upon the common fund of the union, have agreed to report the following resolutions to the house:—

"1. That the operation of the act (9th and 10th Vic., c. 66) is beneficial to the poor in mitigating the hardships necessarily incident to any law of removal. 2. That the period of residence, in order to acquire a status of irremovability (if that status be continued) may, with advantage to the poor, be reduced from five years to three. 3. That the area of residence necessary for acquiring a status of irremovability (if that status be continued) may also, with advantage to the poor, be extended from the parish to the whole union. 4. That orphan children, who may on the death of their surviving parent be removable, shall have the status of irremovability which their surviving parent may have acquired. 5. That the cost of the maintenance of such lunatics in asylums as are now chargeable to a parish within a union should be charged on the common fund of such union. 6. That the contributions of parishes in unions to the common fund should be based upon a consideration of the annual rateable value, and the amount of the population combined in one sum, by adding the amount of the population, according to the last census, to the amount of the parochial assessment, and by taking the result as the assessment in pounds sterling. The committee further desire to report that during this inquiry evidence has been submitted to them of some peculiar evils which attend the removal of Irish poor when chargeable in England. These chiefly relate to the mode and form of conducting removals, and they would, doubtless, be lessened by adoption of the foregoing resolutions, as greater facilities of becoming irremovable (by limiting the period and extending the area of residence) would be afforded to the poor. The committee, however, in order to prevent entirely the recurrence of the evils referred to, would strongly recommend that legislative effect should be given to the following precautions, viz.:—'(a.) That no warrant shall be issued for the removal of any poor person from England to Ireland, except by justices assembled at a petty session, or by a stipendiary magistrate. (b.) That the said justices or magistrate shall not issue the warrant without seeing the head of the family to be removed, and being satisfied that each of the parties sought to be removed is in such a state of health as not to be liable to injury by removal. (c.) That a statement to this effect shall be inserted in the warrant, with the name and age of every child under the age of 16 years so ordered to be removed, together with the name of the place where the justices find the pauper to have been born or to have resided. (d.) That during the winter months no woman, or child under the age of 14, shall be sent across the Channel as a deck passenger. (e.) That in all cases of removal of Irish paupers the removing parish shall be bound to defray the cost of the removal of any person ordered to be removed to the place in Ireland which, upon evidence before justices, shall appear to be the place of birth or residence of such person. (f.) That a copy of the warrant and the depositions shall be sent, if required, to the board of guardians in Ireland of the union to which the removal is to be made.' The committee desire to express their opinion that the laws of settlement and removal should receive the early attention of the Legislature."

VOLUNTEERING FOR GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MONDAY.—A good deal of interest has been excited this morning, in consequence of the mayor of Gateshead (G. Crawshay, Esq.,) applying to the Newcastle bench of magistrates for a summons against Mr. J. B. Langley, as publisher of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, for an alleged infringement of the act providing against foreign enlistment. Mr. Crawshay attended last Friday at the court, but as there was only one magistrate on the bench the matter stood over, that, in the meantime, he might make himself acquainted with the law. The mayor (J. Blackwell, Esq.,) Mr. Philipson, and other magistrates, were present. Mr. Crawshay renewed his application. He stated that the act was still in force, and it was reprinted last year. He then put in a written statement containing extracts from the *Daily Chronicle*, which extracts he regarded as a violation of the act. The first article was headed, "Who will fight for Garibaldi?" and was to the effect that Englishmen particularly were wanted, and asking who were inclined to go. Another article contained Captain Styles' letter (from the *Daily News*) and an article which appeared on Friday saying that they had had numerous inquiries at the *Chronicle* Office by gentlemen wishing to join, and they had been desired to state that Captain Styles would not have time to come here, as his stay was limited to a fortnight, but any party could see him at Anderton's Hotel. Means would be afforded to carry out any volunteers. They would be at liberty to return at any time at their own expense, but if they remained till the end of the campaign they would be sent back free. The article also said that there were ways and means for supplying arms, ammunition, and pay, at the expense of the Sicilian Government. The bench retired to consider the matter, and shortly returned. The Mayor said it seemed to them that, to constitute an offence of this kind, there must be a personal contact between the party offending and the individuals attempted to be wrought upon. Now, it was not alleged that Mr. Langley had come into personal contact with any individuals for the purpose of enlistment, or procuring their enlistment. After some further remarks, the bench, he said, did not consider they would be warranted in granting the request.

Mr. Crawshay said he should apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel the magistrates to grant the summons.—*London Express.*

ITALIAN PROSPECTS.

The motives and impulses which sway mankind have been much the same in all ages. They loved, and hoped, and grieved in ancient times as much as they do at the present day. Despots tyrannised, and men rose against their oppressors then as now. The same spirit animated those who fought at Thermopylæ and at Inkerman; and the same devotion that glowed in the days of Hero and Leander wrung tears from Garibaldi at the grave of Anita. The scene and circumstance may vary, but the motives are still the same. Yet how endless the change of scene, how strange the contrast of circumstance! Eighteen hundred years ago a chief of Britain, led captive to Imperial Rome, asked, as he surveyed the magnificence which on all sides met his gaze, how it was possible that a people possessed of such wealth and power could envy him his humble cottage. That great people and that wondrous civilisation have all passed away, and now Garibaldi's envoys in London plead the cause of Italy with a nation who, from Britain, give laws to an empire such as Roman ambition knew not, even in its dreams.

The difficulties which beset us at the very outset in attempting to thread our way through the mazes of the Italian question, as it at present stands, would alone forbid us to hope that it could be resolved in any way now but by the sword. The most patient diplomatists might well despair of unravelling the complex interests involved. What chance is there, then, of a peaceful solution, when fortune has confided the cause of Italy into the hands not of diplomacy, but of Garibaldi? Louis Napoleon entered Italy last year to set her free from the Alps to the Adriatic, a vaunt which, if he had the power, he wanted the will and the good faith to fulfil. Garibaldi, we are satisfied, lacks not the will. He has also the conscious strength that a just cause inspires. He enters on the struggle with all the prestige which attaches to a first success—a success almost unprecedented, whether we consider the boldness of the stroke, or the manner by which he achieved it. He commands the sympathies, and bears with him into the battle-field the hopes of all in every country who think that man was born to be free, and not to be the toy of despots. Garibaldi has all these on his side; but invidious as it may seem even to hint a doubt as to the issue of an enterprise which has so far been attended with brilliant success, we doubt whether Garibaldi will act wisely, looking to the ultimate result, should he determine on taking the initiative against Austria. From the accounts we have so far, it would appear that a descent at Fiume, or elsewhere on the Croatian or the Dalmatian coast, is looked on as not an improbable part of the movement which is impending. An attack on Venice is also spoken of as almost certain, and the recent decline in price of the Lombardo-Venetian railway stock is pointed to as indicating a probable crisis in Austrian securities. But in receiving these accounts we must not forget that Garibaldi is as yet certainly not in a position to set out on either expedition. The ships, not alone for transport, but vessels of war requisite for such undertakings, have not yet been provided, and this consideration inclines us to think that the first important attack made by Garibaldi will be upon Naples itself. With the Neapolitan fleet in his possession he may do much, but while it is afloat as a hostile force to him he cannot, even if it were advisable, strike a blow at a distance. The recent attempt to land a small force in Calabria, which was in part successful, may have been merely a feint, and the great exertions that are still being made to place Naples in a state of defence—even the foreign men of war in the bay having been requested to alter their positions so as that, in the event of an attack on the city, they might not sustain injury from the Neapolitan guns—show that an attack is thought not an improbable contingency. Should fortune give the Neapolitan fleet into the hands of Garibaldi, he will not let it lie idle. As regards an attack on Venetia, however, the question may arise whether France, bound as she is by the Treaty of Villafranca, can allow of such an operation without interfering, in which case the most sanguine could hardly hope for a fortunate issue to the enterprise.

An attack on Croatia is to be regarded either as a diversion to an attack on Venice, or as a consequence of an advance of Austria southward in the event of Garibaldi succeeding against Naples. But we confess we could not view such distant operations on the part of Garibaldi without apprehension, unless Sardinia takes the field. The territories of Victor Emmanuel resound with preparation for war, and English, Belgian, and Swedish foundries are urging forward the completion of orders for cannon, which the Sardinian establishments, from the pressure to which they are already subjected, are unable to carry out. But, whether the intention of Sardinia be to take the offensive, or whether she apprehends attack from Austria, is not certain. She will, in all probability, be guided by the course of events. The Toeplitz meeting would seem to have been on the whole rather unfavourable towards the cause of Italy. If, as asserted, Prussia will actively defend the Rhine, or more directly support Austria in the case of France interfering in Italy, that stipulation practically leaves Italy in the hands of Austria. It is said that Garibaldi purposes making a decisive move on the 25th of this month. Need we say that our best wishes follow him? May the people, whose cause that fearless spirit has so enthusiastically made its own, show themselves not unworthy of so heroic a leader.—*Evening Mail.*

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.

The young man, son of a respectable shopkeeper in one of our principal streets, some of whose experiences in his new sphere of duty under the banner of his Holiness, were recently published in the *Constitution*, has sent another wail westward across the sea. The document which bore his latest moan is dated "Spoleta, 3rd of August." After giving a few details of the state in which he and some of his Cork friends are placed, he announces that his family may take for granted that only for the money he took out with him he would not be alive to communicate his sufferings. The pay of the brigade is sevenpence a day, five pence of which are deducted for food, this latter consisting of a very scant supply of a black composition called bread and some sour coffee. The other twopence are also disposed of by the Government, being set aside for clothing, and to give an idea of what the clothing is, he says that for the several weeks they have been in his Holiness's service they were given but one shirt and one pair of stockings. The pay, though it appears small, the cardinals thought was too large for Irishmen, and it was announced that it would be decreased by some two or three pence, but this created such a commotion amongst the brigade, that the authorities have for the present postponed carrying out their intention. The party of Irish with which the writer is, now lodged numbers one hundred and thirty-nine men. Their barracks had been a prison, and all are supplied with what are called beds, consisting of five and twenty wads of straw without sheet, blanket, or counterpane. On arriving in Rome they were all marched to a Church (*i.e.*, R. C. chapel), where, with a large number of others, they were required to take the oath of allegiance to his Holiness and serve him for four years. Things appeared then so different from what their dreams in Ireland led them to expect, that a number of the pilgrims revolted and refused to kiss the holy missal. These it was at once determined to make an example of, and some three hundred of the number in the place were seized upon by a body of Swiss soldiers, heavily menaced, and dragged off to a dungeon. Between oath or prison the others had to make choice. Of course they chose the former and kissed the book. Amongst these was the writer. After this ceremony was gone through, these who had sworn to fight for the Pope were immediately drawn up in rank and file, and a high mass was commenced. This was much enlivened by a band playing select pieces from operas, among the rest *Il Trovatore*. The men at Spoleta are now drilled every day, from an early hour of the morning until the heat of the day sets in, and then again in the afternoon when the heat subsides, and they are not allowed to leave their barracks, a place called Rocca Castle. It is understood amongst the Brigade that they are immediately to be drafted into Italian regiments, and from the specimen of the feeling shown by the Italians towards them already, they expect but little favour in the eyes of their new associates.

The *Patrie* publishes a letter from Rome of the 11th instant, which bears out a portion of the foregoing:—

"The Irish are still at Spoleta, in the Rocca Castle. They are only allowed to go out every other day. They strike terror among the natives wherever they are seen, and a company of Italian soldiers is always sent to drive them into barracks with blows with the flat of the sword. Colonel de Pimodan, however, recommends a free use of the stick whenever found necessary."—*Cork Constitution.*

Forei n Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, August 13, says:—

The preparations which are making here at the present time for the Imperial visit to Warsaw sufficiently indicate that the departure of the Emperor Alexander remains fixed for the 10th of next month. Prince Gortschakoff, with a portion of the *personnel* of the Chancellerie, will accompany his Majesty on his visit, which will be prolonged until the 1st or the 15th of December. Most of the Russian Ministers accredited to the principal European Courts have already received instructions to meet the Emperor at Warsaw. That meeting of Russian diplomatists will partake somewhat of the character of a national congress, in which the foreign policy of Russia (so long tortuous and obscure), and especially that relating to the great questions which agitate Europe and the East at the present moment, will be finally determined upon.

Independently of the promise which has been given by the Prince Regent of Prussia to meet the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw next month, there is reason to hope that the Emperor of Austria will also be among the number. It is believed that the Austrian general, Count de Festetics, who has come to St. Petersburg with several other Austrian officers, in order to assist at the centenary of the creation of the regiment of the guard which bears the name of the Emperor of Austria, will be the interpreter of the desire manifested by the Emperor Alexander to shake hands with the Emperor Francis Joseph in the capital of Poland.

The assassination of Prince Danilo of Montenegro has produced the most painful impression in St. Petersburg, where he was looked upon as entirely devoted to the Russian cause, and as destined to execute the plans of Russia in the Turkish provinces. Whoever may be the successor of Prince Danilo in that principality, which may be said to be yet in its infancy as regards European civilisation, Russia will still continue to pay its annual subsidy of several millions of ducats, which the Russian consul at Scutari carries every year with scrupulous exactness to Cettigne on the part of the Russian Government.

We are at a loss to divine, notwithstanding the strong feeling manifested by the Court of Russia to entertain towards France the strongest friendship that circumstances will permit, the reason that, respecting the affairs of Naples, a sensible coolness has lately arisen between the French and Russian Courts. If the Prince Regent of Prussia (of which there seems no reason to doubt), and, above all, the Emperor of Austria, attend at the Warsaw Conference, the irritation with the French Emperor will undoubtedly become more marked, for his suspicion and aversion to any meeting of crowned heads in which he is not personally engaged are well known, and have already been plainly seen. In such a case, the clever instinct which he possesses will naturally lead him to turn towards England, and to again renew the expression of his wishes to be at peace with all the world, and to remain the most sincere and most faithful ally of Great Britain.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, August 18, says:—

When the Emperor Napoleon showed that he absolutely desired the annexation of Nice to France, I remember writing that this was that Sovereign's gravest error. In fact, Nice, cured of her illusions, now wants to have her old and kind master back again; the Italians feel less confidence in the Emperor; foreigners in general feel greater distrust towards him, seeing in that act of his a mania for aggrandisement even at the cost of violating the principle of nationality proclaimed by him; strong antipathies have been excited by that annexation, and for all this what has France gained? One hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, one small city, and a few villages. As regards us, that act has caused a schism between Garibaldi and Cavour; it furnishes the republicans with a pretext for contending against the monarchical principle—as if monarchy alone could cede a province. They forget that Genoa ceded for a far less consideration the island of Corsica, which was far more Italian than Nice, to France. But parties have conveniently short memories when it suits their purpose. I mention these things because they serve as a clue to guide us through the present complication of affairs. The cession of Nice has made Cavour weak as compared with the bolder party of the nation, now led on by Garibaldi; although after the departure of the latter on his Sicilian expedition, Cavour evinced the most loyal solicitude for his success, as far as Ministerial duty permitted. The coldness of Garibaldi and Bixio towards General Fanti, the War Minister, is to be explained by the fact of his having prevented the expedition to the Marches which Garibaldi wished to make last autumn. Some sharp words were exchanged at the time between Fanti and Garibaldi, which are still remembered. At the same time there was an angry altercation between Garibaldi and Farini, who at that time was dictator. At this present moment a part of Garibaldi's friends are more amicably inclined towards Farini; another part is not favourably disposed, and foments Garibaldi's resentment. From all this it follows that should the conqueror of Sicily triumph at Naples also, we shall have a ministerial change. Cavour wishes to resign, being satisfied with the triumph of the cause he has always loved and promoted, and ready to sacrifice himself for it. Perhaps this willingness on his part to give up the portfolio will make others desire still more that he should retain it; in which case the mediating link now wanting in the Ministry would speedily be found, and thus the severed parties be re-united. Possibly enough Farini may be sent on some important mission, in which case his portfolio would be disposable. One thing is certain, which is, that General Fanti will retire from the Cabinet. He has done many things well, but in some he has shown want of firmness, and in others has incurred much inevitable odium, which will occasion his resignation. La Marmora might be Minister again to-morrow if he chose, but he has already twice refused the offer.

In the midst of all these jarrings and discordant passages, by great good fortune for Italy the name of the King Victor Emmanuel remains so pure and unsullied that the republican party itself does not dare now to insult it as it did three or four years ago. His name and that of Italy are inseparable, and these two names will continue to be the cry of battle and of victory.

I have not been able to learn anything fresh respecting Garibaldi's whereabouts. I am ignorant whether he has made the mysterious visit I alluded to in my letter of yesterday or not.

Important despatches in cypher were received yesterday at the Ministry of the Interior from the south of Italy. After this a Cabinet Council was hastily convoked. Upon its breaking up the Cavaliere Astengo left instantly for Naples. He has more than once had delicate and confidential missions entrusted to him by Count Cavour in times of great political moment.

I repeat to you what I said about a supposed threatening note from Austria to our Government; no such note exists. It is very true that two days ago the supposition of there being such a note was more general than ever, because Count Brassier de St. Simon, the Prussian envoy, had an audience of the King, when it was said he presented the Austrian note, accompanying it with another from his own Government. But the count merely made a family communication, by announcing officially, in accordance with etiquette, the birth of a princess, and politics were not touched upon the whole time the audience lasted. But I must not refrain here from observing, that if there are no notes there have been plenty of signs for a long time past that Austria is preparing, not only to defend what she holds in Italy, but to regain what she has lost. We know that such intentions and hopes actually exist, by means of letters forwarded to us by friendly States; we see an indication of it in the title of "Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom" heading the Austrian official documents, which immediately after the Villafranca business merely had the heading of "Venetia;" we know it from the confessions of emissaries who have been arrested from time to time, and from documents that have found their way to us from other parts of Italy. The Court of Rome is in a strict league with Austria for this object and end, and we have obtained some most valuable information since the celebrated interview at Toeplitz. We know that a coalition against France was here broached, and that it was resolved to make an approach towards England, and "make use of her without trusting her"—these are the very words that by an indiscretion were blabbed in a letter written in Bavaria. To this combination the Pope would lend all the weapons in his spiritual armoury; Prussia, Austria, and some of the minor Powers would supply the soldiers; England money and ships—supposing Russia keeps obstinately aloof from the movement. The first move in Italy would be made by preaching communism; in other words, by appealing there to the most brutal passions. Impossible schemes, and vain hopes, you will say. It is not very likely that England will give money to help Austria and the Pope; it is not very likely that Italy will swallow the bait of communism. But the schemes and hopes exist for all that, and from such schemes and hopes we shall soon see disturbances ensue, over which we trust, nevertheless, to obtain the most signal triumph.

VENETIA.

We seldom get any reliable news from Venice. The following letter, therefore, is of more than usual interest; it is published in *Galignani*:—

"The movement now going on in the south of Italy cannot but have great effect on the Venetian provinces; and it is as well to inform you as to the probable results, for blindly to deceive by drawing a pleasing picture of contentment and happiness is useless and unprofitable. If any traveller who has just done Rome, and is taking the Italian circuit before returning to his native country, should chance to visit Venice, his impression will be the following:—'I never was in a more quiet city in my life; it is dull, very dull; but as to any signs of discontent, none exist; and even Lord Elcho himself, whose acquaintance was confined to the Austrians, or the few Austrian Italians, was led into the same error. Now, as no Venetian will trust any man whom he does not know well, so the stranger will never hear the truth, and the *Venetian Gazette* no more dares to mention the nightly arrests than it does to recommend wholesome and useful reforms. The stranger, therefore, betakes himself in the cool of the evening to the Piazza San Mario, lolls in luxury either at the Cafe Specchi, Florian, Suttilo, or any other, even the Quadri; and there, to the sound of beautiful music played by one of the finest bands in Europe—for none can surpass the Austrian in that respect—he takes his ice or his coffee, smokes his cigar, and puffs out his sorrows or his cares in the balmy air of an Adriatic breeze. The stranger is driven to this—for there are no theatres open—and as he knows no one, he speaks to no one; and his neighbour in the next chair, a spy, a sure spy of the police, has the *improvisatore* talent of an Italian to fill up the gap in his report. The band is gone! the gas turned off from the iron branches which threw a blaze over the 72 musicians; itinerant minstrels succeed. A host of vendors of shell-work, slippers, punches, and all sorts of articles, rather disturb the luxury of the traveller's quiet thoughts—for these vendors will not easily take 'No' for an answer, and importune the calmest into an angry 'Via-Via.' He rises from his chair, surveys with wonder the tall Campanila which stands out in the bright moonlight, and entices him to view the Piazzetta, the Column, the Island of St. Georgio, and gaze on the silvery rays which sparkle on the calm water. All is still, still as death, silent as the grave. The traveller has spent his evenings on the Piazza, and is willing to write to the *Times*—that never was there since the leaky ark reposed on mud any city, town, or hamlet half so quiet, half so contented as Venice, that has not a London police. Hark! there is a tramp of soldiers. It is merely the guard. Every city has its guard; and here in the narrow streets the soldiers march in single file—the guard seems as long and interminable as the sea serpent. Have you a quick, observant eye, Mr. Traveller? 'Yes.' Very good. Just see if every musket in this greatest of all cities is not loaded and capped, and ready for immediate use, and particularly remark if you can see one soldier without a companion. Never mind the everlasting meeting with officers in white uniforms by hundreds; or if you are inclined to see men and numbers at their parade or exercise, take a morning's stroll to the Campo di Marte, or look at the artillery on the Piazzetta, or count the guns pointed from the Island of St. Georgio, or go to the end of the railway bridge and remark how many forts you can number from the wall of the Botanical Garden to the Fort Haineau, and its *vis-à-vis* close to it, or take a walk along the Lido to Mamalocco, and if you are not the dullest of all imaginable drones the thought will occur to you—why all this military display, these immense fortifications, this eternal surveillance, if Venice be the quiet, dull city it looks? or consider if this quietude is not the result of experience and prudence.

"What experience and what prudence? Pooh, pooh! all these forts and soldiers are merely for defence—from invasion. Nonsense; discontent, indeed! Why, I walk about from noon to midnight, and have never heard a murmur of sedition, or ever seen the slightest demonstration beyond a tri-coloured ribbon tied to a pigeon's neck.

"And have you not remarked that all the Italian ladies wear mourning? Do you see any gondolas following an Austrian fresco on the Grand Canal? Or are you not aware that when the band played in the boats under the windows of the Prince of Hesse not a light was to be seen from any house? And when the music concluded by playing the 'Buona Sera,' that at its conclusion hundreds of voices suddenly were heard singing to that favourite air, 'Ah, Canaglia! presto andate via di qua.' Are you aware that at San Marco Church the preacher was hissed for his remarks upon Garibaldi, that upwards of 30 arrests took place in consequence, and that three *cafés* were ordered to be closed because the spies had reported that the hissing was arranged the night previous? The Venetians, wittily enough, revenged themselves by singing as the *cafes* were being closed, 'Un alla volta per carita.'

"Bless me, and do you call this discontent? These are mere straws to show the direction of the wind.

"Do you want reasons for discontent? I will give you enough. Now, listen to this. In the first place, the taxation of the Venetian provinces is 60 per cent., so that if you, Mr. Traveller, had £1,000 a year, you would not feel very contented if an absolute Government took £600 of it. You would not feel very enamoured of the Government which arrested any of your friends and placed yourself in the same jeopardy, and who, without any trial, or form of trial, or mockery of trial, or without your being informed for what you were arrested, sent you away to an unhealthy prison situated on the marshes of the Danube. Or if you had a sister who was ill, and went to ask for a passport to go out of the kingdom to some baths recommended by the doctor, received for answer, 'If you are well enough to travel you are well enough to remain; you cannot go.' Or if you had estates in other countries where revolution had begun, and you ventured then to go, you heard that your name was placarded on the Rialto and elsewhere, with the comfortable assurance that if you did not return within four months, your estates would be sequestrated first and sold afterwards, and you knew it was no idle threat by the fact of its having been already carried into execution, and that even if you were allowed to leave the country for three months, you might have to suffer the indignity of having your stockings taken off to see you conveyed no letters, as happened lately to Count ——, one of the first noblemen in Venice. Or what think you of the case of the countess at Vicenza, who had a visit from the prefect of police, who had a letter in his hand. 'This letter is from your husband, Madame; he refers to H. and L. and M.; who do these letters represent?' 'I cannot tell,' answered the countess, 'I have never seen the letter.' 'Oh, then, perhaps your memory will be better by a little solitude; come to prison.' The countess had very lately been confined, and was suckling the infant; if another nurse had not been found, the child might have died. These are trifles, you say; well, what think you of this: Young men to the amount of 50,000 have fled the country to take service in Piedmont. They are all *affiched* on the Rialto, and called upon to return. If they do so, what have they to expect? They have to expect a cordial reception—that of course—the Austrian police are not such fools as to scare the birds they intend to entrap. The returned man is placed under surveillance, to be arrested shortly after, or he is made to join the army, of which no one who has not seen the discipline can for a moment estimate the punishment, so that the very fear of the punishment keeps these people from returning; and then their property is confiscated, and certainly not for the benefit of the next of kin. Thus there is neither security of life nor property; the unsuspicious man may be arrested in his bed—actually not have sufficient time to dress himself (and remember this is no *on dit*; I can vouch for it among my own personal friends)—torn from his wife and family, who are left without any resources except through the kindness of friends bold enough to be charitable in spite of the police, sent for months to distant jails, and munificently endowed by this paternal Government with eight sous a day. These are gentlemen of rank, lawyers of eminence, and men whose income ceases with their incarceration. And can you believe that the quiet or order is of that kind which emanates from men contented with their Government? No; at this moment all here is ripe and ready for insurrection, and it would have broken out before had the Hungarians persevered, or Garibaldi been free to assist the Venetians. There will be no want of arms. In vain is Verona being fortified afresh, or forts springing up in every direction—troops stationed ready to inundate the country. When an oppressed nation rises, it rises like one immense giant, and throws off the incubus which prostrated it. The hour is near at hand; every ear listens with outstretched attention to every rumour concerning the great Italian liberator. Garibaldi's name is on every Italian lip, with blessings on him and prayers for his success. The Neapolitan example is lost. Francis II. will have the sins of his father visited on him. If Francis Joseph could profit by what is passing around him, he would sell Venetia, make salutary reforms in his own country, and hold out a generous hand to those Hungarians who at present are inclined to keep him as their Sovereign, but who have another in view, and have even struck money with his effigy thereon."

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris, of August 20th, inform us:—

The telegraph will have already told you of the great fact of the day. Garibaldi has left Sicily, for Sardinia it is said, but his real destination is unknown. It is probable that by this time the long-expected landing of the Liberator on the Neapolitan mainland will have taken place. The Piedmontese Government is preparing to step in and take possession of the new kingdom won by Garibaldi's intrepidity. On the 13th a quantity of troops, including a battalion of Bersaglieri, embarked on board the steam-frigates Castellazione and Tanara, under sealed orders. The *Independance Belge* thinks that the two ships will cruise at a short distance from the Neapolitan coast, and land as soon as a rising takes place, out of a feeling of distrust of Garibaldi's intentions. This is simply absurd. Garibaldi has repeatedly professed his intention of annexing both Sicily and Naples to Piedmont, and, unlike M. de Cavour, his professions may be safely relied on. The troops are obviously intended to take possession probably both of Sicily, where their arrival is daily expected, and of Naples where the triumph of Garibaldi is an affair of a few days. Should this surmise be verified, it will be difficult for Piedmont to keep up the pretence of non-connivance with Garibaldi which it has hitherto maintained.

The Russian Government, in order to be prepared against any emergency, has given orders to place the 5th corps d'armée on the war footing, so as to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Arrangements have been entered into with a company of steamers that ply between Constantinople and Odessa for the conveyance of troops.

The municipal elections are over throughout the country. Is it necessary to say that everywhere the Government candidates have been returned? So convinced are the electors that whichever way they vote the result will be the same, that most of them abstain. At Rouen, for instance, out of 15,000 voters under 5,000 availed themselves of "their rights."

The French papers publish what purports to be an authentic account of the massacres at Damascus, and also a letter on the same subject from Father Rousseau, the missionary Jesuit at Saida. Both these documents repeat former statements, and give out as new facts what has been mentioned at least a dozen times before. Such evidence is wholly unreliable; it is to be hoped that our commissioner will find out the truth. French accounts are unreliable at all times, but when there is an object to be attained by misrepresentation, the inditers of heart-rending narratives proceed exactly as if they were writing a melodrama for the Boulevard theatres. There can't be too much of the horrible—then narratives are interesting, but truth gets more than usually ill-treated in the process.

The volunteer movement in Belgium is progressing. In a great number of towns, and especially in the provinces of Mons and Hainault, a great many corps have been organised on the plan set forth by the pamphlet, "*Les Carabiniers Belges*," which I have noticed. The various rifle associations have applied to Government to provide them with arms, the price of which they will defray by annual payments.

The French Government, it is announced for the fourth or fifth time during the last three years, are about to start a line of packets between Suez, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Hongkong. This time there is some prospect of the news being true.

The Emperor, it is stated in official circles, is hard at work on the history of Julius Cæsar, which, as I informed you some time ago, he had decided upon writing. The most remarkable part of the work, according to current gossip, will be the preface, wherein the Imperial historian will expound his views on the art of government in general. A weekly paper informs us that, diffident of his own powers, his Majesty has called in to his aid M. Troplong, the President of the Senate; M. de Saulcy, whilom captain of artillery, but now member of the institute, and the discoverer, according to his own account, of "the four Biblical cities on the shores of the Dead Sea;" M. Jacobs, a ripe scholar, who writes on antiquarian subjects in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; and a M. Emile Desjardins, who, it seems, has written a history of the microscopic republic of San Marino. M. Jacobs and M. Desjardins have been sent to overhaul the manuscripts in the Vatican Library, to try and find out something new about Divus Julius. The work is to appear early next year, and the Imperial author is said (by *Figaro*) to have explained that he would insist on independent criticism. He need be under no apprehension on that score; the work will be independently criticised on your side of the Channel.

The Imperial journey southward commences on Thursday. It is expected to last a month. The "Life of Julius Cæsar" will, it is supposed, be shelved in the meanwhile.

It has been raining incessantly for the last 12 hours. Bad accounts of the harvest continue to be received.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Folks here who pass for being in correspondence with Lamoriciere hint that he will be at one gate of Naples as soon as Garibaldi presents himself for entrance at any other, the champion of the Church being bent on running what may be aptly termed a steeple-chase with the "half horse half alligator" of Sicily. On paper he has between 20 and 30 thousand men, but there is a sad drawback—only 7,000 or 8,000 can be relied on to stand fire, and he is compelled to leave behind a garrison in each of the following towns:—Ancona, Perugia, Spoleto, Foligno, Viterbo, Terni, and Tolentino, otherwise each of them would instantly pronounce for annexation. His crossing the Neapolitan frontier would be the signal of "filibustering" on a tremendous scale across the frontier of Rome, the ground of action being plausible enough. Meantime the troops in the kingdom of North Italy are so determined on fighting, and the stagnation of barracks being found so productive of desertion to Garibaldi, that an order has come from Turin to form, in addition to the camp at St. Maurizio, eight more smaller encampments in which the army is to be kept on a war footing; regiments are accordingly to pitch tents forthwith at Rimini, at Bellinzago, on the right bank of Ticino, at Somma, Montechiaro, Cremona, Montechio (between Parma and Reggio), and Sassuolo, near Modena. It is only by belief in probability of active service that the men can be kept in the ranks, nor is it difficult to convince them that hostilities are at hand.

We have to-day in Paris young Bomba's uncle, Prince d'Aquila, with his household. He is brother to Christina Mugnos, but that lady is just now enjoying the sea breeze at Havre, and besides she never was on good terms with her royal relatives at Naples. The cause of D'Aquila's banishment by the Camarilla is a mystery, and some talk of his wanting to play Richard III. in a sort of illegitimate drama on the Lazzaroni boards. As to his elder brother, Prince de Syracuse, he is openly a subject of the Italian King, Victor Emmanuel, while the youngest of the three, Prince de Trapani, is busy, not with politics, but at the Neapolitan Tattersall's selling his large stud of horses, and converting all his other movables into cash, or bills on London. The quantities of Crown property stowed away hastily at Gaeta is enormous, and the example of Modena's Duke, who wrenched off the solid silver door handles and packed up a whole museum of antique medals is not lost on the Court or its officials. There are some strange articles in the *Museo Borbonico*.

The particulars of the daring attempt to cut out a line-of-battle ship in the bay of Naples have not, that I know of, been given, though the fact of failure is known. Garibaldi was not the performer, otherwise the job would have been done effectually. The Veloce steam corvette, now called the Tukory, in honour of the Hungarian leader who fell at Palermo, had kept in the offing all the evening of the 13th, under British flag, and towards midnight steamed placidly towards the arsenal at Castellamare, dropping anchor not far from the Monarca flag ship, under the very guns of the battery. With the utmost nonchalance boats were lowered and crept under the bows of the seventy-four, where the operators began rapidly to use files on the anchor chain of the flag ship, meaning to tow her off before the crew could be aware of the movement. It is only necessary to understand what sort of watch or ward was kept on board to mention that the famous Commodore Acton, of Marsala notoriety, was the officer in charge of the Monarca. A shot, however, was fired, and some sailors peered over the vessel, when two of them were killed by the rank and file in the boat, and as an alarm was given in the bay the Veloce desisted, re-embarked her men, and steamed away.

Prince von Haynau, Elector of Hesse, has just been mobbed by his lieges on the public walk near his electoral residence, the assailants calling out for the constitution he swore to in 1831. His serene highness, in dreadful perturbation, managed to take refuge in a shop, and is likely to take precautions when next he walks abroad. It should be remembered that Marshal Haynau, of Barclay and Perkins', as well as Brescian celebrity, was an illegitimate scion of this same electoral dynasty.

Concerning the internal politics of France, there is just now a combined movement all over the empire to get up some show of opposition in the choice by universal suffrage of municipal functionaries. The principal focus of this agitation is at Bordeaux, but every important city is stirring, and all the "ancient parties" have suddenly awakened to a galvanised vitality. The election of Jules Favre, by the Paris bar, has given hopes of doing something on the independent ticket. The Government partisans are wide awake, and throw every impediment in the way of their opponents. There is no symptom of this combination in the leading articles of the discontented journals, but covert insinuations are discernible in a variety of quarters—for instance, in to-day's *Débats*, under the show of a literary review about Prescott's "History of Philip II. of Spain," by Remusat, the efforts of the Low Countries to resist despotism are so detailed as to bear manifest allusion to France. Belgium enjoys a freedom won in 1831 by the struggle in Paris, and of old Holland achieved its liberty by the efforts made at Brussels and Antwerp; Flanders, nevertheless, remained enslaved to the Kaiser, and France has to envy Belgium the franchises she has herself lost.

Sporting Intelligence.

ROSCOMMON RACES—AUGUST 22.

STEWARDS—Lords Crofton and De Freyne, Colonel Fitzstephen French, M P; the O'Conor Don, M P; the Hon Charles Crofton, Captain R Goff, Captain Balfe, Dr Bayley, E J Irwin, Esq; T M'Naughten, Esq; H French and R Dignan, Esqrs.

JUDGE—R J Hunter, Esq.

TREASURER—James Murray, Esq.

HON SECRETARY—L M Hynes, Esq.

The Carrarce Stakes—A sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p p, with 50 sovs added (25 sovs by Captain R Goff, and 25 from the fund); for two year olds; three quarters of a mile.

Mr R Kelly's gr c Sparks, 2 yrs, 8st 7lb (D Doyle) w o.

The Hunter's Stakes of 3 sovs each pp, with 25 sovs added; for hunters; race-horses admitted; one mile and a half heats.

Mr. Birmingham's Blackthorn, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb (30) (Taylor)	1	1
Mr Walker's gr g Mountain Boy, aged, 10st 11lb (30) (Boylan)	0	2
Lord de Freyne's b m Myrtle, 5 yrs, 10st 6lb (30) (D Broderick)	2	3
Mr E J Irwin's b h Ærolite, aged, 10st 11lb (30) (Archer)	3	dr
Mr Dillon's b h Wee Jemmy, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb (30) (Lynch)	4	dis
Mr Sayers' b c Red Earl, 4 yrs, 10st (30) (M. Broderick)	0	dr
Dr Harrison's ch m Woodbine, 5 yrs, 10st 6lb (30) (D Doyle)	0	dr

Betting—2 to 1 agst Blackthorn; 3 to 1 agst Myrtle. Both heats won easy.

The Hunters' Stakes of 300 sovs each, in case of acceptance, with 30 sovs added; one mile and a half heats.

Mr Coxon's b g Pontelland, by Voltigeur, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb (Lambert)	1	1
Mr E J Irwin's ch m, Easter Monday, 6 yrs, 9st (Lynch)	2	2
Captain Stacpoole's br m Katty Flanagan, 5 yrs, 9st (Archer)	3	dr
Lord de Freyne's b h Jack Randall, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb (D Broderick)	4	dr

Betting, 5 to 4 agst Pontelland; 2 to 1 each agst Katty Flanagan and Easter Monday; 6 to 1 agst Jack Randall.

JENKINSTOWN PARK RACES.

The events to come off at the most famous of our Irish courses on the 19th and 20th of the ensuing month will be found to hold out a prospect of sport superior, if possible, to anything that has hitherto been witnessed even at Jenkinstown Park. Nothing has been left undone by the truly liberal proprietor of the ground, Mr. Bryan, and his estimable agent, Mr. Maher, to have such arrangements carried out as must ensure the convenience and gratification of all parties interested, and a "great success" may be confidently looked forward to such as must give universal satisfaction. At the last races, a new and commodious standhouse was found to have been provided for the spectators—at the ensuing meeting it will be found that another and still larger standhouse, equally permanent and convenient in all its arrangements, has risen up as if by magic, and will afford immense accommodation. The interests of the ladies who patronise and encourage the sport by their presence have been particularly attended to in the fitting up of the standhouses, and nothing can be more complete in every respect than all the arrangements. Separate accommodation for trainers and jockeys has also been cared for, so that the old maxim, of "a place for everyone and every one in his place," will be the rule of Jenkinstown, and must prove satisfactory to all. We may observe that the money added to the stakes in the numerous races on this occasion is about £800, so that in the value of the prizes offered, Jenkinstown will scarcely be surpassed by any races even in England, and a large number of English horses are expected to compete for those prizes next month.—*Kilkenny Paper.*

THE TURF.

A correspondent of the *Globe* thus discusses forthcoming eventualities:—

The Great York Meeting commences to-morrow, and already the old northern capital holds the *elite* of the Turf, and nearly a hundred horses are stabled in the neighbourhood. In point of attraction the list is very far superior to that of Goodwood, and it is more important. The stakes, however, are very badly arranged in order, but Mr. Johnson has been too young in office to carry all reforms at once. The Convivial Stakes is the first great race in which any of the crack two-year-olds are engaged. Rouge Dragon is the best public performer of the lot, and Klarikoff is the one most spoken of in private, and unless some other stable produces a great flier, which will easily be known by the market, I think one of the above will be returned as the winner. In the Yorkshire Oaks the public have made Watersprite and Moorhen the favourites, but the reports from Malton are so very favourable as to the improvement of Stockade, that I should give her the favour ite. The Black Duck Stakes, the only thousand-pound stake in existence, and which is named after the well-known hotel, the Black Swan, will, it is said, only have a couple of starters at the post—viz., Cantatrice and the Stockwell colt. And as the latter has been tried to be a ripper, I fancy him the most as I know nothing of the mare, except that she has forty-nine engagements. The Three Year Old Biennial has a very large list of nominations; but, as the distance is so long a one, Vanquisher, Northern Light, and Sir William, appear to have it all to themselves. In the Chesterfield Handicap Amsterdam should beat all the top weights, and Edmund Kean and Stockton the bottom ones, as Forager will only try when he pleases. On Thursday the Great Ebor Handicap will be contended for by Underhand, Defender, Satellite, Artless, Hepatica, Cape Flyaway, First Lord, Winkfield, Springwell, the Pedlar, Horace, Moorhen, and the Baronet. Out of this lot Defender is a favourite, and his friends look on the race as over. But I don't think they have calculated on the quality of the three-year olds at the other end of the Handicap—viz., Moorhen and Horace, both of whom have been very highly tried. Of the pair I infinitely prefer the former, as she defeated Feodorowna in a canter at Middleham, on Saturday, and as the latter was third in the Goodwood Stakes, the former should be relied on. Springwell also likes a long distance, and therefore should have an eye kept upon him. Horace was never a stayer in public, and this course will, I think, be as fatal to him as it was in the spring. Satellite is inferior to Defender and Artless, although well in runs untried. Whichever John Scott runs out of his lot will be bad to beat; but as no reliable intelligence of his intended one can be obtained, it would be imprudent to recommend any one in particular. On the whole, therefore, my impression is that the Ebor Handicap will be won this year by Moorhen or Springwell, and Defender and John Scott's best will be next. The Prince of Wales' Stakes will see Dundee another time a winner, and he is equally formidable in The Gimcrack. The Eglinton Stakes looks like going to Imaus, and The Great North of England Biennial for two-year-olds to Virgilius or Dictator. For the Great Yorkshire, the Wizard, I believe, will be found invincible, and if Thormanby does not run for the County Cup, then I think "the spots" will be once more triumphant on Knavesmire.

ÆSOP.

Aug. 21.

YORK, TUESDAY.—THE FOLLOWING HORSES HAVE ARRIVED:—Grenadier, Vesta, Violet, Prudence, Harefoot, Gardener, Sampson, Hepatica, Vouralak, Tyrant, General Hesse, Man-at-Arms, Skelton, Defender, Dundee, Maggiore, Satellite, Artless, Northern Light, Trovatore, Starlight, Sweet Hawthorne, Folkestone, Cantatrice, Maid of the Mist, Feodorowna, Sutton, Moorhen, Wildman, Horace, Lopcatcher, Weatherwitch, Ericthonius, Sir William, Eidolon, Brown Holland, Annie, Miss Hawley, Syringe, Roesia, Uralian, Bella Donna, Cyricus, Sister to Roesia, Phemy colt.

Cricket.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL v. HADDINGTON.

This return match was played on the school ground at Monkstown, on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The wickets were pitched at half-past three p.m., and the game terminated in favour of the school, with eight wickets to go down.

HADDINGTON CRICKET CLUB.		HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL.	
R Roberts, Esq, b Ashton,	3	W Ashton, Esq, not out,	25
A Hodges, Esq, b Ashton,	6	J Studdert, Esq, b Conry,	1
T Conry, Esq, run out,	1	C Greeves, Esq, b Roberts,	10
J MacNamara, Esq, b Hemphill,	3	W R Jones, Esq, not out,	10
J Baker, Esq, c and b Studdert,	10	M Kennedy, Esq,	0
W R Williams, Esq, b Studdert,	7	H Kennedy, Esq,	0
J Robert, Esq, b Studdert,	2	H Thompson, Esq,	0
H Chapman, Esq, run out,	4	C Hemphill, Esq,	0
R Richards, Esq, c Jones, b Studdert,	0	R Hudson, Esq,	0
R Leyne, Esq, not out,	1	W Ryan, Esq,	0
T Beatty, Esq, c Studdert, b Jones,	0	H Darley, Esq,	0
B 2, l b 4, w 7,	13	B 1, w 6,	7
Total,	50	Total,	53

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the bazaar in aid of the Curate's Fund Society, which was to have taken place in the grounds of Obelisk Park, Blackrock, has been postponed until further notice.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning F. Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench. A young man named Richard Corcoran, a servant, residing at 19, Temple-street, Dublin, was brought up in custody of Constable 119 F, charged with having been drunk on the Forty-foot-road, Kingstown.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours in default of payment of 1s. fine. Geo. Kennedy, ostler, of Lower George's-street was brought up in custody of 73 F, and charged by him with having been drunk in Kingstown-avenue, on the previous day.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, or to pay a fine of one shilling.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—WEDNESDAY.

Beef, 8d to 10d per lb; mutton, 8d to 9d per lb; veal, 9d to 10d per lb; lamb, 10d to 11d per lb; butter, 10d to 1s 2d per lb; eggs, 8d to 10d per dozen; chickens, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per pair; salmon, 1s to 1s 6d per lb; mackerel, 3s 6d per dozen; lobsters, 1s to 1s 6d each; bread, 7d to 8½d per 4lb loaf; new potatoes, 10d to 1s per stone; hay, new, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt; and old, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s per cwt; coals, 16s to 18s per ton.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

INDIA.

Indian advices from Bombay are to 23rd, Calcutta, 20th, and Madras, 18th July. The political news of any interest has been anticipated by telegraph. Advices had been received from Europe to the 10th July. Rain has fallen abundantly. Weather reports more favourable from the South than from the North. Markets are inactive, with little business doing. Imports quiet, and exports inactive. Money market unaltered. For cotton piece goods an improved inquiry prevails. Freights to London and Liverpool dull, and no material change has taken place; £2 10s. to £2 16s. is quoted for former place, and £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. for Liverpool, and for China there was fair business doing, but latterly tonnage had been less in demand. Charters have been effected for New York at 13 dollars per ton. Exchange transactions have been on a small scale.

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.—Freights to London, dead weight £3.

MADRAS, 18.—Money easy. Freights for England, £2 10s.

COCHIN, JULY 10.—Cotton unchanged.

KURRACHEE, JULY 21.—Tonnage scarce. No rain yet.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* sends the following telegram:—

PARIS, AUG. 21.—Garibaldi who left Cagliari with 5,000 men, has, it is believed, returned to Messina. The weakness of the Neapolitans is proved by the fact, that Garibaldi was able to accomplish the voyage under the eyes of the Neapolitan cruisers.

LANDING OF GARIBALDIANS AT CALABRIA.

GENOA, 21ST AUGUST.—A report is current here that Garibaldi, with 6,000 men, has landed at Cappodelearme in Calabria.

VENETIA.

A letter in the *Debats* says, Venetia is encumbered with troops. At Udine, a town of 18,000 inhabitants there is a garrison of 14,000 soldiers, and there are soldiers in the smaller villages.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 22ND AUGUST.—The *Moniteur* of to-day says their Majesties will leave on 23rd inst., on a visit to the new deputies of Savoy and Nice. During the absence of their Majesties Marshal Vaillant is entrusted with the care of the Imperial Prince. The Marshal will also sit at the Council of Ministers.

MR. SPURGEON'S CONTINENTAL EXPERIENCES.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Spurgeon some account of his recent tour on the Continent.

FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

TUESDAY.—Total visitors, 67,928. The largest number ever present in one day.

THE CROPS IN KENT.

The corn crop generally promises an average. Wheat is well filled in the ear, and mostly free from blight. Barley looks well, the grain being unusually full.

TRIAL OF WINSLOW ON THE CHARGE OF POISONING BY ANTIMONY.

After a trial of three days the jury found, to-day, a verdict of "Not Guilty" in this case, and the prisoner was discharged. The accusation was that the prisoner had administered antimony to his late mistress, Mrs. James, a lodging-house and eating-house keeper, of Vauxhall-road, Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *New York Journal* cites the statistics of 17 Railways in the Western and South Western States which pay an average dividend of 1⅝ per cent. per annum. The Ottoman Railway will shortly be opened as far as Tarbali, about thirty miles out of Smyrna.

A meeting was held to-day of the creditors of Messrs. Morat, Nicheson, and Co., in the lace trade. The statement of the liabilities which are estimated at £53,662, and assets at £48,869 was presented by the accountants. It was ultimately agreed to accept a composition of 13s. 4d. in the pound, payable in instalments, extending over twelve months.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 17.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Fox as Consul at Plymouth for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. John Frederick Capelle as Consul at Rangoon for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

REPRIEVE OF FRANCIS WALSHE.—The Sub-sheriff for the county of Mayo, G. R. Acton, Esq., received the reprieve of the prisoner on Saturday last. The Executive has mercifully spared the life of the prisoner. Sentence has been commuted to transportation for life. Walshe was tried and sentenced to death at last assizes for firing at, with intent to kill, a steward of Lord Arran's, near Ballina, in February last. Ryan was dreadfully wounded. The Crown did not look upon it as an agrarian outrage.—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE WEATHER IN MAYO.—The state of the weather for the last few days gives great cause for alarm, and farmers are apprehensive that the continuance of the present boisterous and rainy weather, even for the short period of a few days would be attended with very serious results to the crops. Already it is said that damage has been done to the grain crop, particularly on the seaboard; and the potato blight has made a more decided appearance for the last few days. That there has been damage done to the crops there can be no doubt, but not to that extent to cause serious alarm. Let us hope, however, for that heat and sunshine which will ripen the crops, mend the damage already done, and dissipate the gloom which at present hangs over the country.—*Mayo Constitution.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN KILKENNY.—Since our last report, much rain has fallen. The mercury, on the 18th instant, fell to rain, since which it has been gradually rising, and now stands at "fair." For the past three days we have had only a few slight showers, and are beginning to look forward to a run of good harvest weather yet. The disease appears somewhat checked in the potato crop, and the tubers coming into our market are generally of good quality. The winter and January oats have been nearly all cut, and are good both in quantity and quality, selling at 13s. per barrel. Mr. Robertson, Rose hill, commenced yesterday to reap black oats and barley. Both are prime. The oat crop is likely to be abundant should the weather prove favourable. Barley is below an average, and wheat defective alike in quantity and quality. Hay very abundant; about one-third of the crop has been well saved, one third is middling, and the remainder unfit for use.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.—In the city of Fermo two citizens were accused of blasphemy. The bishop commanded them to be bound and put in prison; afterwards, on a high day, he had them carried to an open place outside the city gates. They were made to kneel down, and the *mordacchia* was placed on the lips of one, and on the tongue of the other. One died not many hours after having undergone the punishment, and the life of the other was in great danger. For strangers who may be ignorant of it, we will tell what the *mordacchia* is. It is formed of two rods, which at the two extremities can be compressed together by the force of steel springs. The mouth of the sufferer being opened, his hands and feet tied, and he made to put out his tongue, the tongue itself is pressed between the rods closed by the springs. Thus the wretch remains with his tongue out of his mouth, tortured by that barbarous instrument. Little by little the tongue enlarges, and thrusts out the lips. If the victim should refuse to put out the tongue, the executioners take his lips and press them between the two steel springs; so that the mouth remains closed against respiration, the steel springs stick to the lips, and the anguish of the sufferer cannot vent itself by cries, and escapes only through the eyes, the colour of the face, and frequently by a paroxysm of convulsion. In the execution at Fermo a doctor declared that the men tortured would die in less than an hour, unless the punishment ceased. The barbarity, however, was carried to such an extent as to compel them to walk to the prison (a mile) with the *mordacchia*, through which, as we have said, one of them, Luigi Tacchi, died a few hours after.—*Italy in Transition. By William Arthur, A.M.*

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber, as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

A short description of a few hours pleasantly passed in the neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway may, perhaps, not prove uninteresting to those who have not visited this romantic spot, and to those who have not that pleasure, the following account may serve as a reminiscence of a visit to one of the most agreeable and remarkable scenes in the British Isles. Our starting point was Belfast, from which place we were conveyed early in the morning by rail to Carrickfergus, thence by the mail car, through a splendidly diversified country, to Ballycastle, and arrived at the Causeway Hotel in the evening; too late, however, to disturb the repose of the Giant that day, so we remained quietly and comfortably ensconced until the following morning. From the hotel we enjoyed a magnificent view of the deep green waters of the Atlantic, which appear much clearer here than in the Irish Channel, the waves in the distance being here and there tinged with a flake white crest, then, after rolling in long easy swells, spending themselves in showers of pearly spray on the rugged coast. Norlic Head showed looming in the distance, and Portrush was conspicuous about ten miles off, with its white-washed houses, giving an appearance of comfort to the sea-breeze-loving denizens of the town. But we must obtain a nearer view of the object of our visit. So away we start up a green slope, that shortly brings us to Portnabaw Bay, from the summit of the cliffs of which, several hundred feet above the level of the sea, we stand and enjoy the view. Here, as it were, commences the Causeway, or the first series of that wonderful formation which at once puzzles the casual visiter, and for which the science of the geologist has not been able to afford any conclusive explanation. The coast forms a number of small bays, which are surmounted by high and perpendicular cliffs, the rocks of which appear as if composed of angular reeds, of a foot or a foot and a-half in diameter, and piled one upon another in pieces of from one to three feet in length. This, again, is divided by nine trap rocks, or dykes. But as this is not a record of a scientific visit, but only a few hours' run over the Causeway by an every-day visiter, we must not attempt any elaborate description; and in this day of puff and smoke, perhaps we may be excused for likening it to a quantity of huge cigars placed on their ends in a series of concave facings, and divided by nine pieces of cavendish, which we will liken to the trap dykes. There we had the best view of one of the trap rocks, which rises out of the bay in a narrow strip like a very old shattered stone wall, against which the waves are constantly breaking, and gradually rounding its rugged edges. As we proceed to Port Ganniay the ground gradually rises, and on arriving at that place we obtain a more distinct view of the pile-like formation. We shortly afterwards arrive at Pleaskin Bay, from which we have a view of the "Giant's organ," but which we should certainly have passed without a special notice had not our guide directed our attention to it. So, not to offend the shade of the Giant, we concurred in the opinion of our *cicerone*, and duly compared it to an organ, the pipes of which we could make out, but the keys were hid or destroyed by the falling *debris*, which, near the water's edge, is covered with a green vegetation, washed in steps by the action of the waves, but which would form a magnificent carpet for the giant, should he again come to play on his instrument. We, however, heard no mortal music; but a solemn silence seemed to pervade our party as we heard *His* voice in the waves ever beating on that rocky coast. "The voice of the great Creator dwells in that mighty tone." All lay there, grand, silent, and incomprehensible. From the jutting tops of the precipice we had a glorious view of the amphitheatre, so called from its resemblance in some points to the more modern structure, built several hundred years ago at Rome. The history of the latter work is known, but who can penetrate the great workshop of the Eternal? Below our feet the gulls flew and soared above the breakers, far beyond the reach of gunshot, giving us an idea of the vastness of the place. We had from this point a distinct view of the Causeway, but which did not appear so remarkable as when we descended and obtained a nearer view. Our attention was here directed to the "Crown Head," which fancy, along with a few drops of the Irish potheen, might, perhaps, shape into one; and at the head of the crown was the "chimney," composed of one large column, standing out in bold relief against the sky, and appearing almost the work of giant men's hands. We then went round the headlands of this creek, and arrived at "Spanish Bay." The rocks below were of a fine, deep, brown colour, edged with bright ochre, round which the waves dashed in resplendent white crests, giving to the scenery a most uncommon and picturesque effect. Here, according to one of the legends of the country, it was that the Spanish fleet was wrecked, one of the frigates of which mistook the Causeway for a fort, fired, and broke some of the columns, which aroused the spirit of the Giant. A storm came on, and dashed the whole fleet to pieces, on the shores of the territory into which they intended to make a triumphal entry—

"The angel of death spread his wings on the blast
And breathed on the face of the foe as he passed."

A solitary kelp-gatherer is seen on the rock collecting the sea-weed, which here grows in such rich profusion—a pigmy-looking creature, as viewed from the top of the cliff, apparently as diminutive, compared with the surrounding objects, as the invaders' guns which lie rusting beneath his feet, when placed by the side of our Whitworth or Armstrong weapons.

Opposite to us lay the Horse Shoe Bay, a harbour for boats when requiring shelter, in which is a curious looking rock, to which is given the name of "The Nurse and Child," from their supposed resemblance to the idea; as we are in the land of fancy, we must coincide. Below us the coast is exceedingly rugged and rocky, and, when the waters of the Atlantic are stirred up by old Æolus, it must require the strength of the giant rocks to withstand their force, as they break in frightful cataracts, which would in an instant submerge the strongest vessel built by man. We now descend the winding path of Portnoffer, which leads us to the bottom of the cliff, into the middle of the "Amphi." One most remarkable feature of the Causeway is, that the vertical piles, as we may call them, are in two sets, with four different strata between them. The lower one forms the "Causeway," and we cannot wonder at the creation of a legend respecting the Giant when we view the peculiar formation of the stones. The shape of them is principally hexagon, some sexagon, and one triangular, fitting close to each other, but yet all of uneven lengths, jutting out into the sea, and forming a natural pier, that appear gradually to dip towards the water in the direction of the Isle of Staffa, which has a formation something similar, and is generally supposed by geologists to be the same.

Here are a few curious stones, called the "Wishing Seat." Of course, we were told when we sat upon it, that whatever we wished would come to pass, and that any young ladies who desired to be married would be so in twelve months. The wish of one of our party, who began to feel the exertion consequent on our ramble, had, however, a more speedy fulfilment in the shape of a genuine potheen—a fresh spring oozing out of the rock at our feet, the water from which was served to us at the rate of sixpence each glass, with a potheen of whiskey in—Paddy's resource for "chating the exciseman." After this refresher we were in better condition for resuming our journey; the next conspicuous object was a rock called "Old Granny with the Black Cloak," which certainly had the appearance of an old woman with a cloak and hood thrown over her to keep out the cold; and well she may so, having remained on that ancient eminence for ages. Could she speak, what tales she would tell of the howling winds and boisterous waves, of how smuggling was carried on by squire and by tenant, of drowning shrieks and the leaden bumps of breaking up vessels, of decoy lights to hasten the mariner to inevitable destruction on the rocks, where once the natives eked out a subsistence by wrecking; but these things are changed. Now the merchant vessel is not looked upon for prey, but is hailed with delight; and steamers convey the produce of the sea and land to a country once thought inimical, but which is now being bound closer and closer in the bonds of peace and friendship centred round our Queen. But farewell "Old Granny." As you look landward you may see the mosses disappearing, and corn fields smiling in fulness and plenty in their stead; and seawards may you view our ships laden with the fruits of commerce, and carrying our united flag over the globe.

Now for the caves. With difficulty we step off the slippery rocks, which appear as if threatening to fall down upon us, and making the most courageous to feel timid. We have a fine swelling sea, with two muscular men at the oars, who soon show us their skill by conveying us safely past some large rocks, which appear to have been detached from the main land ages ago, and washed into such a form that the seaweed alone can stick to them. We speedily enter the mouth of Port Coon Cave, at the entrance to which the water suddenly becomes calm, and as the Giant's "washerwomen" have been at work, we pass through their soap suds, composed of enormous quantities of thick foam. We enter a few yards into the cave, which has a singularly beautiful appearance, the sides at the water's edge being of a dull red, relieved by the hanging seaweed, while high over head we have a dark rugged shining roof, interspersed with streaks of white, that in some places run down the sides, which are tinted with emerald green moss, giving the whole a most picturesque appearance, and making us wonder what inhabitant could form such a matchless abode, or what freak of nature caused such a formation. We back out of the cave, and pass a smaller one, which the hidden rocks prevent our approaching. We then come to the largest one—Dunkerry Cave. The entrance is 162 feet high, and 666 feet long, but it has not sufficient room at the sides for the oars. As we enter a gloom seems to gather round us, and we look over the boat side, and are told the water is 18 feet deep, though we can plainly discern the bottom, which seems to be composed of large stones, rolled in by the action of the waves, on the disentergation of the rocks. We shortly after leave the abode of the Giant, and set sail for Dunluce Castle, from which magnificent ruin we date our hasty sketch of the Giant's Causeway; but, before doing so, we may state that those who do not relish the joltings of an Irish mail car had better travel by the way we returned to Belfast, taking the railway from Portrush, to which place a short sail in the boat of our civil and obliging guide, Hugh, through Faul, quickly took us.—*Liverpool Albion.*

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—YESTERDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the workhouse, North Brunswick-street—

John Norwood, Esq., in the chair.

Present—Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. B. Norwood, J.P.; Capt. Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Dr. D. F. Brady, Mr. J. M'Cann, Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. J. Austin, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, and Mr. J. C. Joseph.

State of the House—Remaining in the house by last return, 1,592; admitted during the week, 77; discharged, 60; died, 6; remaining on the 18th instant, 1,603.

The board, having discharged the usual routine business, adjourned.

The Pope's Despair.—The Paris correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, under date of the 10th inst., says:—"The Pope has written a most melancholy letter to a cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost."

LIBERTY OF THE PULPIT.

The following case and opinion have been published in the columns of the *Belfast Mercury*:—

"CASE.

"A beneficed clergyman proposes to preach in the diocese of Down, at the request of the Rector of the parish, but against the consent of the Bishop of the diocese, who has by letter (addressed to the Rector of the parish) signified his disapproval of the practice of strangers preaching in his diocese without his permission, and has refused such permission in the present case.

"As a guide to the Bishop of Down's conduct in this and similar cases that may arise, the opinion of Dr. Addams is requested upon the following points:—

"1st—Has the Bishop power to prevent a stranger from preaching or giving occasional assistance at Divine worship in his diocese, against his consent or without his permission, although the stranger may be a beneficed clergyman or licensed curate in another diocese, and have the consent of the Rector of the parish?

"2nd—Supposing the Bishop has such power, must it be asserted in each particular instance, or can the Bishop generally prohibit his clergy from permitting strangers to officiate in their churches without his permission first obtained; and in what mode can the Bishop's power (supposing it to exist) be most efficiently exercised; or, if resisted, what proceedings would Dr. Addams advise, and against whom?"

The case then refers to the English and Irish Canons, and points out where and in what respect they differ, and refers also to a constitution of Othon, and to cases of Smith v. Lovegrove, 2 Lee 162, and Gates v. Chambers, 2 Addams, 177. In this latter case, it was held that it is not an ecclesiastical offence to have occasional assistance from a stranger where the Bishop does not interfere and is passive. The case then concludes by stating "that it being the Bishop's wish to ascertain what is the legal extent of his authority in the matter proposed, he has directed the attention of Dr. Addams to be drawn to what may be thought the strongest cases against the power he claims."

"OPINION.

"I think that the Bishop might prohibit A., B., or C. (any particular clerk by name), from officiating in his diocese, which, if he did, after and in defiance of such prohibition, it would be penal both in the clerk himself so prohibited, and in any incumbent within the diocese knowingly and wilfully suffering him to officiate after and in defiance of such a prohibition.

"For instance, the Bishop might so prohibit, by name, the clergyman who, it is stated, proposes to preach in the diocese of Down, and the results first pointed out would follow from his officiating after being so prohibited. And such a case would be, no doubt, a very different one from that of Gates and Chambers referred to.

"I think, also, that the Bishop may generally prohibit any clerk from serving as Curate in his diocese without being duly licensed—from serving as Curate, that is in that use of the phrase adopted by Sir John Nichol, in deciding the case of Gates v. Chambers; and if any clerk so serve as Curate without licence, after such general prohibition, the Bishop might then prohibit him from officiating further, specially and by name, after which special prohibition it would be clearly penal in him to continue to officiate, as already said.

"But I think that the Bishop has not (practically, at least, whatever he may have in theory) the power of preventing any priest or minister in holy orders (whether or not beneficed or licensed in any other diocese or archdiocese) by any *general* prohibition to that effect, from officiating casually in his diocese—*i.e.*, from giving any incumbent in his diocese occasional assistance, such assistance not amounting to a 'serving as Curate.' I think that the case of Gates v. Chambers, so far as it goes, is decisive to this extent. And though that is a single case, and not occurring in the highest court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, I see no reason for believing that the principle of it would not be carried out in any future similar case. Nor do I think that the law in Ireland differs from that in England in this respect, either in reference to the Canons or otherwise.

"The Bishop's remedy, should any clerk officiate in his diocese (though occasionally even) after a special prohibition, would be by promoting his office against him as for an ecclesiastical offence in so doing. But the Bishop would not probably give any such special prohibition without some good objection satisfactory to himself, personal to the clerk prohibited. I say satisfactory to himself, for he would not be compellable to set forth or assign his objection in justifying the prohibition.

"The case of Smith v. Lovegrove differs very materially from that of Gates v. Chambers, nor do I think that it much interferes with it. The licence to preach mentioned there is now wholly obsolete. At any rate Gates v. Chambers is the more recent case, and is the one the principle of which would, no doubt, be upheld, rather than that of the other, should it be held that there was any inconsistency between the principles laid down in the two cases. "J. ADDAMS.

"Doctors' Commons, July, 1849."

Upon the foregoing the *Belfast News-Letter* thus comments, supplying also some further details:—

It is attempted to set up the opinion of Dr. Addams, doubtless an eminent authority, as if it were conclusive in favour of the course taken by the Bishop of Down against the Vicar of Belfast and the Rev. Mr. Potter. We shall presently show that it is by no means conclusive, but the reverse, and that there are decided cases on record quite against the opinion of Dr. Addams. But, first, it may be necessary to show upon what occasion this opinion was obtained. When the Bishop of Down first entered upon this diocese charity sermons were about to be preached on behalf of the Church Education Society, and the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, D.D., was announced to preach one of those sermons. Looking back over the period of eleven years, we cannot but think that the Bishop himself must now regret that he inhibited that excellent and exemplary clergyman from preaching on such an occasion, not an Orange sermon, but a sermon on behalf of a society of which the Lord Primate was the patron. We supplement the "case and opinion" by giving in this place the letter of the Bishop to Dr. Miller, written more than eleven years ago:—

"Holywood, June 15, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—Having seen that the Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan was to preach in your church on Sunday, and as he is not a clergyman of my united diocese, I cannot consent to his occupying a pulpit in it without having asked and obtained my consent to do so. This permission in the present instance I must withhold, as I do not approve of this society to be advocated. I have no desire to interfere with my clergy making collections for any society they may please to approve of; but, not considering that that society can effect the object it has proposed, I cannot be a consenting party. My own clergy are fully able to preach for it if they please. To them I have no objection; but I cannot permit strange clergymen into my diocese without my special permission.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"Robert Down and Connor and Dromore.

"Rev. T. F. Miller, Vicar of Belfast."

Dr. O'Sullivan did not preach on the occasion, although the Vicar was anxious and willing that he should do so in order to settle a disputed question. In fact, Dr. O'Sullivan did not desire to enter into a troublesome and expensive litigation, but we believe he did not give way from any feeling that the Bishop was exercising an undoubted power. In 1849, however, it was not the Orange Society but the Church Education Society that was the object of the Bishop's hostility; and the claim he set up was that no strange clergyman should preach in the diocese without his special permission. Knowing these facts, we have throughout dealt with the case on broad principles; and the hardihood of persons who tell us it is not a question of liberty of the pulpit is not a little remarkable under all the circumstances.

As to the opinion itself, it seems to us to be exceedingly weak. The whole thing turns on the opening words, and those words are not, "It is my opinion that the Bishop may prohibit;" but, "I think the Bishop *might*." If he had said, "I think the Bishop might just venture to try it," he would hardly have put his opinion in weaker words. He simply thinks the Bishop might have a power of issuing a special inhibition; but he thinks he has no power to put a special ban upon any clergyman; and, so far as the opinion goes, it seems to us to leave the case in just the same doubt as before.

But we can give something stronger than a mere written opinion, which it will be remembered was given on the case stated by the Bishop. There have been cases decided in court quite the other way. For example—the Bishop of Peterborough tried a case against an incumbent of his diocese for allowing a licensed curate of the Diocese of Lichfield to preach an occasional sermon. It was finally decided in favour of the incumbent in the Court of Arches by Sir John Nichol, and the Bishop was condemned in full costs. Again, there was the case of the Hon. Mr. Capel, Rector of Watford, in Herts, which, under similar circumstances, was decided in favour of the incumbent in the diocese of London. It will be observed that Mr. Addams did not cite a single case decided in conformity with his very cautious opinion, and here are two cases the other way. It is, therefore, absurd to say that the matter is one in which the Bishop is unquestionably right; and it is not unlikely to be proved before the proper tribunal that he not only inhibited a clergyman without sufficient grounds, even had he the right, but that there exists no right to inhibit any clergyman on account of political or personal prejudices from officiating in a diocese with the permission of the incumbent.

It is, however, quite certain that the Bishop, having pushed matters so far, means to try whether he has the right or not. Nor will he be content with trying the right, but he means to push matters to extremities, and to proceed not only against the Vicar, but against the Rev. Mr. Potter also. The following correspondence has passed, which proves this to be the case:—

"1, Donegall-place Buildings, Belfast, August 15.

"Rev. Sir,—You are doubtless aware that it is the intention of the Bishop of Down to institute proceedings against you for preaching in St. Anne's Church, Belfast, on Sunday, August 12, after a special prohibition by name, inhibiting you from doing so. According to the case of 'Office v. Nixon,' (Milward's Reports), this diocese (of which I am judge) would be the proper forum to try the case; but, as no doubt you would prefer that the case should be tried before a judge unconnected with the Bishop, the case will, upon a formal application from you to that effect, be sent to Armagh.—I am, your obedient servant, "C. G. Knox.

"The Rev. S. G. Potter."

"The Glebe, Stratford-on-Slaney, Aug. 20, 1860.

"Rev. Sir,—On my return from Scotland I received your letter, intimating the intention of the Bishop of Down to institute proceedings against me for preaching in the Parish Church of Belfast after a special inhibition (which it appears to have been his idea he had authority to issue), and also your disposition to waive what you conceive to be your right to have the case tried before you, and your readiness to send it on to Armagh upon a 'formal application from me.' I beg to thank you for your courtesy, and to say that I do, as a matter of course, wish that any proceedings which his lordship may seem desirous to institute may be taken in the court of the province at Armagh.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

"Samuel Geo. Potter, Clk.

"Rev. C. G. Knox, Vicar General of Down."

We can only say that, in our opinion, the Bishop is making a serious mistake in going to these extremities. To obtain a decision one way or the other is all very well; but to take proceedings against two clergymen for the one act seems a little more like a prosecution than a proceeding to settle a disputed point of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

On the whole, however, we are glad to learn that the great question at issue is now to be brought before the highest tribunal in ecclesiastical matters in this country, and that, on an early day, it will be argued in Dublin before Judge Radcliff. We understand that eminent counsel have been retained for the discussion; and, for our own part, we have no doubt of the result.

THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY.

The inquiry in regard to this matter was resumed yesterday by John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E., the commissioner appointed for the purpose. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Dr. Gray, Aldermen Campbell, Lambert, Moylan, and several other members of the Council, were present, as well as the Town Clerk. Mr. Morgan, law agent to the Corporation; and Mr. Neville, C.E., also attended.

The first witness proposed to be examined was Mr. M'Mullen, who appeared on behalf of the Grand Canal Company.

On the opening of the proceedings, the Commissioner stated that he was ready to proceed with the third branch of the inquiry,—viz., as to the source from which an improved supply of water could be obtained—and he would be glad to hear any evidence that might be offered to him on the subject.

Mr. Mallet, C.E., said that he wished to submit a plan with reference to a supply from the Dodder. He did not know, however, but it might be better to allow the Corporation to submit their plan first.

The Commissioner replied that he believed the Corporation did not intend to support any particular plan, but were, like himself, desirous to receive plans from others.

Mr. M'Mullen said he was prepared to furnish a statement on behalf of the Grand Canal Company, which he would now hand in. The document was very long.

The Commissioner observed that it would be as well to get the statement read, as Mr. M'Mullen's statement on behalf of the Grand Canal Company.

Mr. Farquharson, the Town Clerk, then read the document, which referred to the means at present at the disposal of the Grand Canal Company to furnish a supply of six million gallons daily from the 11th Lock, and that, besides, they could store an outflow during wet weather; the return referred to the dryest season.

Mr. M'Mullen said, he held in his hand another document containing experiments which had been made by the directions of the Grand Canal Company, as regarded the daily consumption of water in the city. It was as follows:—

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS MADE TO ASCERTAIN THE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

The experiments made for this purpose consisted of cutting off the supply to all the basins namely, those on the south side to St. James'-street and Portobello, and the basin for supplying the liberty fountains, as also the Blessington-street basin for the supply of the north side of the city, just for 12 hours during the day (six a.m. to six p.m.), and secondly for 12 hours during the night (the experiments having been made on different consecutive days), the calculated results of which were as follows:—

GRAND CANAL AND CITY WATER COURSE.	
James'-street Basin, 12 hours (day), ...	2,031,856
Do. do., 12 do. (night), ...	2,010,912
Grand Canal, Portobello Basin, 12 (day),	1,580,925
Do. do., " 12 (night), ...	1,481,181
Liberty Basin, " 12 (day) ...	83,762
Do., do., " 12 (night) ...	74,891
Assumed proportion for watering the streets,	180,000
Total, South side, ...	7,380,527 gals.
NORTH SIDE.	
Royal Canal, Blessington-street Basin, 12 hours (day)	1,618,800
Do., do., 12 hours (night)	1,520,450
Assumed proportion for watering the streets,	120,000
	3,259,250 gals.
Total, North and South sides, ...	10,639,777

The result of an experiment made by Mr. Mulvany, 31st July, 1859, during a period of great drought, showed the daily supply from the dodder to be only 613,200 gallons at such a season of the year.

The Commissioner observed that it appeared from the returns of the Corporation that the daily consumption of water in the city amounted to 8,500,000 gals.

Mr. Dixon then requested to know whether evidence would be received generally during the inquiry, or whether it was to be understood by the public that the conduct of the inquiry belonged exclusively to the Corporation? He was a member of the committee which had been appointed to oppose the former bill, and he considered it would be only right to admit the evidence of all parties. Some of the evidence already given seemed to him to be hardly consistent with the object for which the commission had been granted, and he would therefore wish to be informed whether the commissioner proposed to confine his inquiry strictly to the discovery of a particular source from which the water could be obtained, or whether he would receive evidence with regard to the details of the bill.

The Commissioner replied that his duties were defined clearly by the terms of the commission. He had to do with three things only—viz., the state of present supply, the necessity for an improved supply, and the source from which such supply could be procured. He would be very glad to receive evidence no matter by whom it should be tendered, and therefore, if any gentleman present had any evidence to offer, he would be happy to hear him. He did not think it was the intention or wish of the Corporation to limit the evidence in any way.

Mr. Dixon was then sworn and examined—He said that he would confine himself to the question of introducing a supply of water into the houses of the poor; even down to the lowest class, such as those rated at £1 a year. He understood that there were about 500 houses in the city rated at £1 a year. He had some experience upon this matter, as he was a proprietor of some houses of this description. On several occasions he had put up cocks and pipes in houses of the class he alluded to, being anxious that his tenants should have a convenient supply of water; but he found that invariably they had been removed shortly after they were put up. As the doors of these houses were generally left open, a cock was rather a tempting thing, and was soon taken away; this was especially the case where there were lodgers. If these houses, too, were supplied with water, cisterns should also be constructed, and that would lead to considerable expense, perhaps £4 or £5 in each case. In his opinion the result would be ruinous, if the poor landlords were compelled to put up cocks, pipes, and cisterns in this class of houses. Some of these houses, too, were so miserable that it would be almost impossible to find places to put them up. It was proposed by the bill, also, to fine the landlord £5, in case the machinery for conveying the supply into his houses was not kept in order, which he thought was a most objectionable feature, and that it would be ludicrous on the part of any committee to pass such a bill. This subject should receive more consideration than it had yet obtained. If the landlord were required to pay for a water supply, he did not think it would be unreasonable; but to require that he should keep cocks, pipes, and cisterns in order for this class of tenants was preposterous.

The Commissioner said that that was a branch of the subject which he could not entertain. He did not intend to consider the particular clauses of the bill; all he had to do was to report as to whether an improved supply of water was demanded, but he would offer no suggestion as to the rateage at which it should be supplied; that branch of the question was not before him.

Mr. Dixon said that having read the evidence given on the previous day, he did imagine that that point might have been inquired into; as, however, it was not, he would not occupy more of the commissioner's time.

The Commissioner—My duty is to consider and report whether an improved supply of water is wanted by the citizens of Dublin or not.

Mr. Dixon said that, with reference to the quality of the water now supplied, it was certainly not uniformly good. In company with some gentlemen, he had visited a number of houses in the city some time ago, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the water in them. It was then very good, and had been so for several days; but some days after he visited these houses again, and it was so muddy that it could not be used. As to the quantity of the supply, he had never heard any of his tenants complain.

The Commissioner inquired of Mr. M'Mullen whether the Canal Company were prepared to offer any terms as to the quantity which they could give and the cost. He understood Mr. La Touche to have said that they would offer some terms.

Mr. M'Mullen said he was not authorised to make any statement on the subject.

The Commissioner then said he was prepared to hear any other evidence which might be offered.

Mr. Mallet, C.E., said he intended to give some evidence, but he should prefer not doing so that day. He thought, it would be better for the Corporation officers to bring forward, first, whatever scheme they intended to propose, and to make their statements in the first instance.

The Commissioner said he understood the Corporation did not intend to propose any scheme.

Mr. Morgan, law agent for the Corporation, observed that the Corporation did not intend to advocate any particular plan.

The Commissioner said he would wish to hear, at that stage of the inquiry, whatever was proposed by other parties.

Mr. Mallet inquired whether he was to understand that the Corporation would not put in statements of any kind in regard to the project?

The Town Clerk said it was their intention to lay before the Commissioner all the statements in regard to it which had been furnished them by other parties. All these documents would be formally handed to the commissioner, and many of them were in his hands already.

Mr. Mallet then inquired whether Dr. Apjohn had given in his report, and the dates on which he had made the analyses of the several specimens? It was important to ascertain this fact, as the canal water was often foul in autumn, and pretty good at other times.

Dr. Apjohn said that in his regular reports, the time at which the specimens were analysed was accurately stated, but he did not know that it was given in the abstract yesterday.

Mr. Mallet said there was another point on which he desired information. Did the Commissioner intend to make any decision as to the advisability of abolishing the public fountains?

The Commissioner said he did not, and that that question was entirely out of his province.

Mr. Mallet remarked, that in his opinion it would be most unadvisable to abolish the public fountains.

The Town Clerk then read a list of the several plans and documents which had been sent into the Corporation. The first was from Christopher Mulvany, dated 1847; 2nd, from Robert Mallet, dated 1847; 3rd, from Samuel M'Lean, dated 1848; 4th, from Park Neville, dated 1849; 5th, from John Louche, dated 1850; 6th, from Park Neville, dated 1854; 7th, from the Sanitary Association, dated 1854; 8th, from Thomas Brassil, dated 1854; 9th from Park Neville, dated 1854; 10th, from Richard Hazzard dated 1854; 11th, from Richard Hazzard, dated 1854; 12th, from Thomas Fox, dated 1858; 13th, from Park Neville and Thomas Hawkesley, dated 1858; 14th, from Thomas Hawkesley and Park Neville, dated 1859; 15th, from Frederick Bateman, dated 1860; 16th, from Robert Mallet, dated 1860.

A Gentleman present inquired whether any evidence had been given as to the practicability of the several schemes referred to, and the terms proposed in connection with them.

The Commissioner said he supposed the several gentlemen who had sent in plans would be prepared to support them. He had himself inspected the several sources proposed, and he was prepared to hear any statements that might be made in relation to this matter.

Mr. Mallet then suggested that the several plans should be considered in the order in which they had been taken down.

The Commissioner having assented to this proposition, Mr. Christopher Mulvany was first called upon, but he was not present, nor did any one appear for him.

The Commissioner then said that Mr. Mallet's plan, dated 1847, was the next on the list. He presumed that Mr. Mallet was ready to furnish him with information touching it.

Mr. Mallet said there must be some mistake in the matter, as he had never furnished to the Corporation any such report as that referred to.

The Commissioner replied that, according to the order in which he had taken the plans down from the Town Clerk, Mr. Mallet was the next, but there might be some mistake as to the date.

Mr. Mallet said he had never sent in any plan to the Corporation, but he had drawn up one in 1848, to take water from the Dodder, which was in connection with the Dublin Improvement Bill. After other parties had given their statements he would be prepared to develop his scheme of taking water from the Dodder.

The Commissioner said he was ready then to receive any plan which he intended to propose.

Mr. Mallet remarked that he would much prefer to hear the statements of others first; if, however, the commissioner would preclude him from offering his plan at any future time if he did not do so then, of course he would proceed.

The Commissioner said he would not go that length; he merely wished to save time, and go on with the inquiry regularly. He then directed that the third plan on the list should be considered.

Mr. M'Lean was then called, but he did not appear, nor any one for him; Mr. Louche was next called, but he did not answer either; Mr. Neville's plan was next, but it was passed over; Mr. Thomas Brassil was next called, but he was not present either, nor did any one answer for him.

Mr. Mallet inquired on what grounds Mr. Neville's project had been abandoned?

The Commissioner said he did not see what use there would be in stating that fact, nor could it in any way affect his decision. It was his business to see what was the best thing to be done now, and to get information from parties as to schemes they proposed, and not to inquire why any project had been abandoned. He would be glad to get the assistance of any gentlemen who would aid him in the inquiry, and should enter fully into any plans that might be offered.

Mr. Bateman was next called on to state his plan, and in reply stated that, as he did not expect to be called upon so soon, he had not his documents in the room. If, however, the Commissioner would give him until two o'clock, he would be ready to go on then.

The Commissioner assented.

Mr. Arthur Barrington was next examined—He said that he was a member of the Dublin Dockyard Company, and was tenant to the Grand Canal Company for part of the Ringsend Dock; according to their lease they were entitled to a certain depth of water, which was 17 feet at the entrance of the dock; last summer they had not that depth; the deficiency was quite apparent in July and September; it continued three or four months; they had only 13 feet of water instead of 17, which was scarcely sufficient to float a large vessel into the dock; the same thing occurred in the summer of 1858.

Mr. M'Mullen stated that the Canal Company endeavoured as far as possible to keep up the stipulated depth in the dock, but they could not do so.

Mr. Barrington said that in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the agreement, an application had been made to the company for an abatement. They had also instructed their solicitor, Mr. Henry Oldham, to prepare a case to be laid before Mr. Brewster, to have his opinion as to their rights in the matter.

Mr. Morgan inquired whether Mr. Barrington had any objection to allow Mr. Brewster's opinion to be read?

Mr. Barrington declined to allow the opinion to be read.

The Commissioner next inquired from Mr. M'Mullen whether the Canal Company would have any objection to let a supply of pure water be taken from the sources directly before entering the canal?

Mr. M'Mullen said he thought they would not, as by allowing such a supply the traffic of the canal would not be interfered with. He thought that two million gallons might be taken from the summit level, but that quantity would probably be the limit.

Mr. Burke inquired of Mr. M'Mullen whether, in his opinion, the process of filtering would greatly improve the quality of the water?

Mr. M'Mullen said he thought it would.

Mr. Burke said he had used much of the canal water during the last thirty-six years, and that he had never heard any complaints from the persons stopping at his hotel. The water supply was a very serious question for the citizens, who were already burdened with taxation.

Mr. White, city coroner, inquired whether the commission had closed the part of the inquiry in reference to a better supply, as regarded the quantity and quality.

The Commissioner said that that part of the inquiry had been closed yesterday, but if he had any important evidence to give on the matter he would receive it.

Mr. White was then examined, and stated he had much experience of the habits of the working classes, and that he was aware of districts in the city where the supply was not sufficient, and where it was also bad. He referred to Michan's and Catherine's Parishes. As regarded the quality of the water, he knew it to be bad there, and unfit for drinking. The people objected to it so much that they frequently travelled a considerable distance to get good pump water. In his opinion, the people generally preferred drinking pump water.

Mr. Bateman then said he was ready to proceed with a statement of his plan, but, before doing so, he wished to explain why he appeared in his present position. In the course of the last session of Parliament, when the bill was before the public, he had been called upon by the Marquis of Downshire to investigate the matter for him, and in that way he made himself acquainted with the several projects which had been put forward. Had the matter dropped with the abandonment of the first bill, he would probably have not referred to it afterwards, but when the Corporation appeared disposed to pass bill No. 2, he felt bound to lay before the citizens the information which he had obtained. Mr. Bateman commenced his statement by reading a letter, dated 17th April, 1860, and which was addressed to the Lord Mayor. He then entered minutely into the several details of his plan, the leading features of which have already been discussed in the Corporation and published. The water was proposed to be taken from the Upper Liffey, at a place called Ballysmutten, where reservoirs were to be constructed; thence the water was to be conveyed to Saggart, and from that place by an iron tube to the city. The quantity of water to be supplied would be ten million gallons a day, and the length of the water course would be altogether 15½ miles, and the total cost would be £175,955. Mr. Bateman also entered very minutely into the quality of the water, and read several statements in regard to the waterworks in Manchester, Whitehaven, Inverness, and other places. He also referred to the statement of some parties, as regarded the injurious effect of lead pipes upon water; but he said that since the construction of waterworks in the above places, the mortality had decreased in them. In reply to the commissioner, he said he objected to the Coyford scheme, because its cost would be much greater than the one he had proposed; also on the ground that the water, after leaving the mountains, passed through a rich pasture country, which was not fenced, and to which the cattle had common access. This, of course, vitiated the water, and, moreover, he objected to that plan because a harder quality of water was received lower down than existed above. He had not looked into the Dodder district with reference to these works, but he had studied it on the Ordnance maps. He believed that the Dodder water was good, though not so soft as that of the Liffey, but the supply was limited.

Mr. William G. Merry, under agent of the Marquis of Downshire, was next examined in reference to the depth at which rock had been found in the trial holes, and also in reference to the water guages.

Mr. M'Mullen said that, with reference to the question which had been put to him, as to whether the Canal Company would extend the lease given to the Corporation until 1868, Mr. La Touche was present, and would be able to give an answer.

Mr. La Touche said that if the Corporation wished to have the lease extended until 1868, the Canal Company would do so. They were anxious to accommodate the Corporation by extending the lease for any temporary period they might require, and he would put that statement in writing if the commissioner thought proper.

The Commissioner said it would, perhaps, be as well to do so.

Mr. La Touche then promised to have it done against the next day.

The Commissioner then inquired whether Mr. Mallet wished to proceed with his statement, but he declined to do so, on account of the lateness of the hour. The commissioner accordingly adjourned the inquiry until this morning, at eleven o'clock.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at No. 73, Talbot-street—

John Barlow, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, and also the half-yearly report of the directors, which has already been published,

The Chairman said the report went so fully into the affairs of the company, and the shareholders had such ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with its contents, that it was unnecessary he should do more than move its adoption, together with the statement of accounts.

Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan said before the question was put he wished to ask whether the board of Directors would give the shareholders an opportunity of seeing Mr. Hawkshaw's report on the state of the Boyne Viaduct.

Chairman—If the meeting please, every word of it shall be read from beginning to end, as also the reports of Sir John Macneill and Mr. Barton.

Mr. Gartlan—It would be unnecessarily taking up the time of the meeting to read all of them. I have been just informed that a matter has occurred recently with reference to the bridge which is not adverted to by you in your report, nor in your opening statement, and for the purpose of quieting public apprehension, it may be desirable to read Mr. Hawkshaw's report.

The Chairman said there was no objection to reading Mr. Hawkshaw's report, but it was only fair that the shareholders should be afforded the opportunity of contrasting it with the reports of Sir John Macneill and Mr. Barton. The contrast was very great, indeed. The directors had reason to congratulate themselves that they had not attempted to act on the contradictory reports of Mr. Barton and Sir John Macneill, but had called to their aid the advice of such a man as Mr Hawkshaw. He need not travel over the grounds upon which it was deemed necessary to call in Mr. Hawkshaw, but his report and the reports of Sir John Macneill and Mr. Barton would, in his opinion, satisfy every gentleman in the room, that the course taken by the directors was a sound and prudent one. (Hear, hear.) He submitted it to the meeting whether the three reports should not be read.

Mr. Gartlan disclaimed any intention of throwing the slightest imputation on the board of directors. It was neither his wish nor his object, but, at the same time, he thought it only right to do an act of justice to an absent friend. He conceived that Sir John Macneill, in the course he had taken with reference to the Boyne Viaduct, had earned the gratitude of the shareholders of that company, and he was further of opinion that the measures recommended by Mr. Hawkshaw were exactly in accordance with Sir John Macneill's written advice some months ago. Having said so much on this subject, he wished to advert to the directors' report. It was characterised, he was free to admit, by candour and explicitness, and he had no hesitation in saying that the prosperous condition of this company was, in a great measure, attributable to the candour with which the shareholders had been invariably treated by the board of directors. (Hear, hear.) He regretted, however, to find a very serious omission in the report—namely, no reference whatever to the amalgamation of the Northern lines. (Hear, hear.) He had hoped that the directors, after what had occurred on former occasions on this subject, would have yielded to the pressure of public opinion, and taken upon themselves the initiative in this most necessary proceeding. It would be superfluous to point out the reasons for amalgamation—they were patent to every one, and no one doubted its expediency; the only question being how it was to be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) There were two modes for effecting this desirable and most necessary object—first, by the Drogheda Company purchasing the Belfast Junction shares at par; or, if this course were not considered eligible, by the Drogheda Company leasing the line. (Hear, hear.) He read, some time since, with surprise, if not with indignation, an article which appeared in one of the daily metropolitan journals, imputing to the directors of both companies that their own private interests would interfere with any such arrangement. He did not take that low and petty view of the motives of the gentlemen who composed either board. (Hear, hear.) He believed their anxious wish would be to do what they conceived was for the benefit of the shareholders whom they represented. (Hear, hear.) He believed, however, that the Belfast Junction board had not been sufficiently energetic in this matter, and that they had failed to profit by the example of other boards whose prosperity had been so much enhanced by the amalgamations which they carried out. (Hear, hear.) The public were loud in their complaints of the inconvenience which resulted from the present system, and once for all he hoped that proper steps would be taken for removing them. (Hear, hear.) Referring again to the subject of the Boyne Viaduct, he deeply regretted the directors did not give Sir John Macneill an opportunity of meeting Mr. Hawkshaw on the works. He should have been placed on an equal footing with Mr. Barton in this respect; but he might, however, say, "Plague on both your houses." The shareholders did not care one straw for Sir John Macneill, or Mr. Barton as individuals. (Hear, hear.) They looked to the safety of their property, and the security of the public. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gartlan concluded by eulogising, though the dividend was small, the judicious management of the directors, and expressing the pleasure he felt in seconding the adoption of the report.

The Chairman said that his reason for wishing the reports of Sir John Macneill and Mr. Hawkshaw to be read was for the purpose of showing that Mr. Gartlan was mistaken when he asserted that the latter gentleman had advised the carrying out of the plans recommended by Sir John Macneill. Sir John Macneill had made a strong complaint as to the iron work being disturbed, while Mr. Hawkshaw was of opinion it was just as safe as when it was first put on the viaduct, and that the whole disturbance had taken place in the pier. Sir John Macneill recommended that the pier in question should be opened down to the foundation, and until that was done he could not tell where the injury lay, but Mr. Hawkshaw recommended no such thing; on the contrary, he recommended that in carrying out the precautionary measures which he suggested, "to allay timid apprehensions," as he expressed it, the pier should not be approached within 15 feet, or serious consequences might ensue.

The Secretary was then proceeding to read the report of Sir John Macneill, when

Mr. Gartlan objected to any report being read but Mr. Hawkshaw's, on the ground that Sir John Macneill had no opportunity of conferring with Mr. Hawkshaw at the works.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that Mr. Hawkshaw was informed by the directors that there was not the slightest objection to his communicating in any way he pleased with Sir John Macneill. Mr. Hawkshaw told the directors he could not proceed without the assistance of Mr. Barton, but they were perfectly aware that Mr. Hawkshaw was in communication with Sir John Macneill, on the subject of the Boyne Viaduct.

Major Jocelyn inquired was the report of Sir John Macneill furnished to Mr. Hawkshaw?

The Secretary replied in the affirmative.

Major Jocelyn was of opinion that it would be only unnecessarily taking up the time of the meeting to read the reports *in extenso*.

The Chairman said it would be more satisfactory to the directors to have the reports read from beginning to end. He had no hesitation in saying that if this were done, it would be found that Mr. Hawkshaw more nearly concurred in the views of Mr. Barton than he did in those of Sir John Macneill.

Major Jocelyn—You have stated Mr. Hawkshaw was in communication with Sir John Macneill. What was the character of that communication?

The Chairman said Mr. Hawkshaw told the directors he had repeated conversations with him on the subject of the Boyne Viaduct.

Major Jocelyn asked would the shareholders be allowed an opportunity of inspecting the reports?

The Chairman replied the directors preferred to hear the reports read.

Mr. Gartlan called on the Chairman to put the resolution for the adoption of the report.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Law moved, and Mr. Hawkins seconded, a resolution, that the reports be read.

Mr. Gartlan moved, as an amendment, that they lie on the table for the inspection of the shareholders.

Major Jocelyn seconded the amendment.

Mr. Law said, in order to prevent a discussion, he would amend his resolution by moving, that the reports be printed in the form of a pamphlet, and distributed among the shareholders.

Mr. Norman, Q.C., protested against this course, as leading to useless expense.

Major Jocelyn said if expenses were the only objection, he would willingly pay it himself.

After some further discussion Mr. Law's amended resolution was put and carried.

Dr. Dunne adverted to the strong feeling which existed on the part of the English shareholders in the company, on the subject of amalgamation. He believed that the property of the company would be increased in value 20 per cent. if it took place. He had travelled over from England expressly for the purpose of urging on the directors to take immediate steps to carry out a project so beneficial to the interests of the company, and productive of such convenience to the general public. (Hear, hear). He begged to move that a committee of seven of the largest shareholders be appointed to confer with the Drogheda company on the subject of amalgamation. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said the board of directors were not in a situation to lay before the shareholders any definite proposition on this matter. He was of opinion that they were not the parties to take the initiative; but he might state that no obstacles would be thrown in the way of the shareholders by the directors in carrying out what appeared to meet their unanimous approval. (Hear, hear.) They would find their property in such a state when they came to dispose of it, as would more than amply compensate them for the small dividend which they were receiving. The directors had always preceded on the principle that the keeping of the railway stock in the most perfect state of repair was the truest economy. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the resolution which was about to be moved, he was informed there was a technical objection to entertaining it; but the meeting might *pro forma* name the committee with the most perfect assurance they would receive every possible facility from the directors to carry out their object. (Hear, hear.)

A committee of seven was then named to confer with the Drogheda board, the result of their negociations to be laid before a special meeting of the shareholders.

A resolution that a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. (less income tax) be paid to the shareholders was then put and carried.

Mr. Barlow then vacated the chair, and Doctor Dunne having been called thereto, on the motion of Mr. Gartlan, a warm vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, and the meeting separated.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

Judge Berwick, sat at eleven o'clock, and was engaged during the day in hearing some private adjudication cases.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Mayor.)

His Lordship held his usual weekly sitting yesterday for the disposal of summonses.

Connolly v. Ledwitch.

Mr. Michael Ledwitch, a brushmaker to the Board of Ordnance, was summoned, at the suit of a Mr. Connolly, to answer a complaint of his daughter, Mary Connolly, aged 14 years, who had been bound as an apprentice to the defendant, to learn the brushmaking trade.

Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., appeared on behalf of Mr. Ledwitch, who issued a cross-summons to have the indentures cancelled.

Mr. Murray appeared for the complainant, and stated that the present proceedings were taken against the defendant for having violated his contract to teach Mary Connolly her trade. The girl, instead of being employed in brushmaking, was compelled to work as the servant of Mr. Ledwitch, who (Mr. Murray said) had subjected her to the worst of treatment. His wife was constantly in the habit of beating her, and, on a recent occasion, upon returning from chapel, she was about to inflict chastisement upon her, when her husband said, "Knock the d——l out of her." Mr. Ledwitch's son also beat her, and the son was then beaten in return by his father. The girl had some time since come to the house when she was roughly turned out by her mistress into the street.

Mary Connolly was sworn, and, having been examined by the Lord Mayor as to her knowledge of the nature of an oath, stated that she was bound to Mr. Ledwitch, to be taught brushmaking; she was with him for 14 months, but had never, from the first, been put to her trade; she was kept down in the kitchen, and made to act as a common servant to the family; Mrs. Ledwitch was in the habit of beating her.

Mr. Ledwitch was sworn, and denied positively ever having used the words, "Knock the d—l out of her;" he said the girl was unworthy of credit, and never told truth.

The Lord Mayor said she had been bound to the defendant to learn the brushmaking trade, and he would wish to know whether he had ever instructed her in it since the time she came to him?

Mr. Ledwitch said that for the first nine months of her time she was kept in the shop, and his wife took such a particular liking to her—(a laugh)—that she gave her her board, although it was not included in the agreement; he never saw his wife strike her, nor did he ever hear that she did so; he was in England one day last week, and he was given to understand, on his return, that the girl had been slightly stroked on the cheek by his wife; the child was a perfect torment, and it was only lately that she came to the house, and, finding the door closed, burst it open; he had a servant, not long since, who was put away for robbing the house, and this girl's mother then came and said that she heard they treated servants so kindly she would like her daughter to be taken by them; an agreement was accordingly entered into, and ever since the girl's introduction to the house she had kept it in a state of hot water.

Lord Mayor—I thought you said your wife took a particular fancy to her.

Mr. Ledwitch—So she did, unfortunately.

Lord Mayor—I think it was highly improper on your part, having taken this girl as an apprentice, to put her to discharge the duties of a menial servant.

Mr. Ledwitch said it had been done with the consent of her mother.

Mr. Murray said the agreement was that she should be taught her trade for the first year, living with her mother, and without any remuneration; and in the second year she was to receive 2s. per week.

Mrs. Connolly, the mother of the girl, said she was willing she should still remain in the establishment, provided she was taught her trade properly, and not beaten.

Mr. Murray remarked he did not think it was dignified that a sensible man should allow his wife to beat a girl as Mrs. Ledwitch had done.

The Lord Mayor cautioned the complainant strongly against the habit which Mrs. Ledwitch stated she had acquired of telling untruths, and said that, if he heard again of her bringing untrue stories about the defendant to her mother, he would send her to prison, to Grangegorman Penitentiary. He would order that the terms of the indentures be carried out, and that the girl should return to the establishment, and be instructed in her trade, the mother to keep away from the house, and refrain from encouraging her daughter in disobeying her master. His lordship also remarked that he was glad to find that the abominable system of inflicting corporal punishment was almost exploded in every respectable society. It was done away with in nearly every state of life.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he trusted the court would acquit the defendant of blame in the present transaction, as he had positively sworn he never knew of the child being beaten.

The summonses were then adjourned for a month.

Maguire v. Wilson.

This was a summons at the suit of a woman named Mary Maguire, against John Wilson, saddler, to recover a sum of £8 8s., the amount of twenty-four weeks wages, work and board. The suitor stated that she had agreed to be paid 1s. a day by the defendant, and 2s. a week for the provision of food for a dog and several other little articles. This money had never been paid her, as she left it in the hands of the defendant week after week, with the intention of amassing a sum large enough to embark in some business.

Mr. George Fitzgerald appeared for the suitor, and Mr. Charles Fitzgerald for the defendant.

The claim was disputed, amongst other grounds, upon that of Maguire having been the servant of another person living in the same house, and by whom she was employed. It was also stated on the same side that no application had ever been made for it until Maguire's release from prison, where she had been confined for a month, for having caused a disturbance in the street, by being drunk.

Maguire stated that this was not the case. It was true she had been sent to prison, but it was not true that she had not made application for the money. The imprisonment which took place arose entirely from her having met the defendant in the street, asked him for the money, which he refused, and then having insulted him. He brought her before the magistrate for this, and she was fined, and directed to pay costs, neither of which being able to do, she was accordingly sent to prison for a month.

The Lord Mayor made a decree in Maguire's favour for the full amount, £8 8s.

LONDON POLICE—TUESDAY.

Thames.—Mother and Daughter.—Strange Case.—Mary Murphy, a young woman, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with stealing a dress, value 20s., the property of Margaret Horogan. The Prosecutrix, an industrious, well-dressed Irishwoman, with an appearance of comfort rather unusual with persons of her class, said she got a little bit of bread by selling fruit and vegetables in the street, and lived in Trinity-street, near Rural-court, Mile-end, and that her husband worked for the parish. She then commenced the biography of her family, and on the magistrate requesting her to desist, she said that she left the prisoner in charge of her stall, in the Mile-end-road, while she went to market. On her return the prisoner was gone, and the stall was left "to mind itself." On going home, she missed the best gown, and traced it to a pawnbroker's shop, where the prisoner had pawned it for 5s. George Kay, a police-constable, No. 108 K, said that he found the prisoner in Globe-fields, Mile-end-road, in a most helpless state, and quite intoxicated. The gown was produced by a pawnbroker, and identified. Mrs. Horogan—That is my new dress, your honour's worship, and didn't I work hard for it? The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said she took the gown out of the house and pawned it for 5s., and did not know what became of her.—Mr. Yardley—Pawned it for drink! What a shocking thing this is! The prevalence of drunkenness among women in this district is really frightful. A young man, named John Burke, here addressed the magistrate. She is my sister, your worship, and this is my mother. Mr. Yardley—Then the old woman and the prisoner in the dock are mother and daughter? Burke—That's it, sir. Shure now, my sister is subject to fits. Mr. Yardley—Of drunkenness, I fear. Burke—No, sir. She has heavy falls on the stairs, and often goes into fits shure. She is only fit for an asylum or a workhouse. Mr. Yardley—The mother and daughter are different names, how is that? Burke—My mother has married a second husband. Mrs. Horogan—I only want my bran new gown, your honour's worship. Don't punish her, poor girl. Mr. Yardley—Yes, you want to get the dress back for nothing. I shall not order the pawnbroker to restore it without you pay for it. The prisoner is sentenced to eight days' imprisonment and hard labour.

Wandsworth.—Committal of a Begging-Letter Impostor.—Edward Leski and his wife, Margaret Leski, were brought up on remand before Mr. Ingham, charged with obtaining charitable contributions by means of a begging petition, in which the male prisoner described himself as a Polish refugee, and that he was a captain at the siege of Kars. It will be remembered in this case that the prisoners were in the habit of frequenting the Rose and Crown Inn, Wandsworth, and obtaining a list of the principal inhabitants in the surrounding neighbourhood from the "Directory." The Clerk from the Polish Refugee Society again attended, and said he could not find that the male prisoner was known as a refugee. The prisoner had since told him that it was of no use to write to Paris, as he had lost his papers. The following fresh case was adduced against him:—Mrs. Elizabeth Jenks, a schoolmistress, residing at No. 2, Northampton-place, Canonbury, said that on a Friday, about six weeks ago, the male prisoner came begging, and showed her a paper with the signatures of her neighbours attached. She afterwards relieved him with some food, and she gave him sixpence. He took it up apparently as if he thought it was a half-sovereign, but, upon discovering what it really was, he threw it down in a great passion and left the house, slamming the door violently after him, causing her considerable alarm.—Mr. Ingham committed them for twenty-one days each, with hard labour.

SHERIFF'S COURT, LONDON—AUGUST 21.

(Before Mr. Kerr and a Jury.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Hotson v. Brown.

This was an action to recover £42, for advertisements inserted in *Hotson's Local Railway Time Tables.*

It appeared on the part of the plaintiff that he has seven local railway time tables (one for each of the seven great railways) issued monthly, and a person called "Dr. Miller," who acts as a general advertisement collector, brought him an order from defendant for "two squares" in the periodical, the sum to be 10s for each monthly book.

Mr. Joyce, for the plaintiff, said that these words were plain and explicit, and, surely, "each monthly book" meant the seven. Defendant found that he was charged £3 10s for one month, and had given plaintiff notice not to insert any more, but his honour would tell defendant that his notice would not annul the contract.

Mr. Hotson said that Miller was not his agent. He was a general agent, and collected for other periodicals than plaintiff's. Plaintiff paid him commission, varying with the value of the orders. Plaintiff had refused some of Miller's orders.

Mr. Laxton, for the defendant, cross-examined plaintiff, with a view to showing that Miller was his agent, and that he was responsible for any representations Miller might have made.

His Honour was of opinion that Mr. Hotson could not be made responsible for the representation of a casual advertisement collector. It would be a very nice thing, for instance, if the newspaper proprietors were made responsible for all the promises made by the persons who supply them with collected advertisements.

Mr. Laxton called defendant, who was not allowed to state what passed between himself and Miller, and Mr. Joyce objecting, and his Honour ruling that agency had not been shown.

Mr. Laxton then contended that the words in each monthly book meant the whole series. There were seven editions of one work, and the defendant never thought he was to be charged for each edition.

Mr. Joyce said the order was clear and explicit.

His Honour then ruled to the jury that when an order is given to insert advertisements for one year an order to discontinue would be of no avail or answer to the claim; and, secondly, that "each monthly book" meant "each," and so the plaintiff must have a verdict.

Mr. Laxton said his client would appeal.

French Tribute to Lord Brougham.—The *Constitutionnel* has a well-written dissertation on the present system of examination and competition established for the pupils of the colleges of Paris. The writer supports the plan now pursued, and mentions the names of a great number of living writers who had distinguished themselves when they were in college at the general concourse. But the reason why we more especially notice the article is, that it pays a well-merited tribute of praise to the last production of one of the most remarkable men in England—namely, the address delivered by Lord Brougham on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. That eloquent concourse having been lately translated into French by M. Alexandre Pey, one of the professors at the College of St. Louis, has excited great interest among the French literati, and is now referred to by the writer in the *Opinione Nationale* as an irrecusable authority on all questions of university education. "In this admirable oration," says our contemporary, "of which we have now so faithful and so elegant a translation, the noble lord passes successively in review all the branches of instruction, and throws out many ideas of the greatest interest. This address is worthy of the deepest consideration from every person who pays attention to scholastic questions.

THE FINALE OF THE DEFENCE DISCUSSION.

As might reasonably have been expected, the two measures necessary to give effect to the plans of the Government for the defence of the country have passed the second reading in the House of Lords without any kind of opposition. Happily for the country there are no un-Englishmen in that House, or at least none who think it worth while to give public assistance to those who would leave the country practically defenceless. The existence of such a party in the House of Commons is useful, because, at the expense of that party, it demonstrates the patriotic and healthy spirit of the vast bulk of the British nation. But it would be a misfortune were there any peers of the realm so blind and unpatriotic as to oppose the reasonable measures which have been sanctioned by the Government.

Lord Ellenborough, of course, being in his place, made a speech on the occasion. In the main it was a wholesome speech; at all events it was thoroughly English. We cannot but regret, however, for the sake of the cause he advocated, that the Tory peer allowed his old Tory feelings too much play. Perhaps it is impossible for one of the few genuine Tories extant to forget the experience of his youth, and grow out of the narrow ideas he formed under circumstances vastly different from those of our day. It may be also impossible for a statesman of known despotic tendencies to improve those tendencies out of existence. Yet we cannot help lamenting the fact, because it is precisely speeches like that Lord Ellenborough made last night which give the unpatriotic a pretext for vulgar declamation. For instance, when men like Lord Ellenborough call for the erection of strong forts upon "every point of the coast at which an enemy could establish a sort of *tete du pont*," it is felt that they are going far beyond the limits of what is reasonably required for the defence of Great Britain and Ireland. The points where an enemy might land are so many that, to defend them, we should have to expend that apocryphal twenty millions which is Mr. Bright's nightmare whenever he thinks that he is thinking on military affairs. It is reasonable, it is imperative, that we should adequately cover and protect our dockyards and maritime arsenals; it is not reasonable to demand that every point which a military man might describe as the possible scene of an enemy's landing should be expensively fortified. Something must be left, not to chance, but to the fleet. Cover the main points with works that will stand a siege; provide the means of placing an adequate garrison in each fortified position; and leave the rest to the fleet and the army. It would be as ridiculous as it would be cowardly to set up strong forts in every little creek and bay which an enemy might seize under some peculiar circumstances. The importance of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight can hardly be exaggerated; but as regards the adequacy of defensive works for those places, we confess that we would rather accept the opinion of the Defence Commission and of the Government than that of Lord Ellenborough. It is quite possible that Sandown Bay may be very well defended without having the exact number of forts there which he may deem requisite.

The main point on which Lord Ellenborough and those who think with him may do mischief is in lamenting the smallness of our regular army, and underrating the value of our Volunteers. Such speakers excite a feeling that the fortifications proposed will entail an increase of the standing army; and there are some who would peril the empire rather than increase the standing army, and hence they oppose the reasonable defence of our coasts. A good old Tory won't believe that anything can move or fight that has not been drilled and disciplined upon some Procrustean system, and has not been made to live hourly and daily for a given number of years under the penalties of the Mutiny Act. Thus Lord Ellenborough is of opinion that Volunteers will do pretty well under cover, but not at all in the open. This, we undertake to say, is nothing but a fossil opinion derived from a course of ultra-military reading. Napoleon Bonaparte conquered Italy with an army that had not been drilled at all, in Lord Ellenborough's sense of the word, and many a Volunteer battalion has already had more drill than some Militia regiments. Lord de Grey and Ripon, on "good authority," frankly and gallantly stated that some Volunteer battalions are quite fit to take part in operations in the field. We have a large regular army—quite large enough, providing the Militia and the Yeomanry are properly developed, and the Volunteers continue to show a due sense of the importance of the duties they have undertaken. The Militia and Volunteers will be quite numerous enough to provide garrisons for the new fortifications, strengthened and tempered with a fair admixture of regular soldiers; and there would still remain a good regular army, and the *élite* of the Militia and Volunteers, together with the Yeomanry, for field operations. The new works, far from decreasing the number of good troops we can bring into the field, will actually enable us to increase that number; because our maritime depots, factories, dockyards, and arsenals being made secure by manning the works with less efficient troops, everything that can be relied on at all could be held well in hand to make head in any direction against an enemy who might defeat or evade our fleet.

It is also greatly to be regretted that Lord Ellenborough should place his arguments for effective defences upon so narrow a basis. Lord Ellenborough may have no confidence in the Emperor of the French, and other persons may share his views. But they are only playing into the hands of the passive resistance party when they set forth this distrust as the ground for fortifying England. The demand rests upon no such narrow basis. Whoever were monarch of France, the duty of this country would be just the same. It is the change, not in the principles, but in the means of applying the principles, of warfare, which renders it essential to our safety that we should supplement our fleet by defences ashore, not only in the shape of earthworks and masonry, but men. We are no longer an island, and whoever is lord of the French people, or any other people, we are bound to place ourselves in a position as good as that in which we were 60 years ago, and to do that without materially augmenting the force of our standing army. We are bound to keep abreast with the times, to maintain our maritime position, and to owe our safety neither to the forbearance of any man nor of any nation. From this point of view all the talk about the systematic lying on the subject of French armaments falls beside the mark. It will be quite time enough to utter acrid denunciations when it is shown that we are raising an offensive force, or organising that force we do possess, so that it might rapidly be converted into a weapon of aggression.—*Globe.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Atmospheric Changes.—The keen cutting winds succeeding the warm moist weather prevailing, will have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin, and nervous system. Blotches, boils, rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, already surround us, but yield to the early administration of Holloway's remedies. On first symptoms presenting themselves, these invaluable medicines should be at once resorted to, when each and all, diptheria included, will either be prevented altogether, or thrown off without damaging the weakest constitution. Erysipelas, blotched face, and hoarseness, depart at once, before the cleansing, purifying, preservative powers of these twin remedies, which Royalty itself has commended, and whose well-merited praises flow from peer and peasant in every clime.

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BIRTHS.

Buxton—August 16, at Leytonstone, the wife of T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., of a son.

Colquhoun—August 18, at No. 5, Gardiner's-row, the wife of David Moore Colquhoun, Esq., of a daughter.

Granard—August 21, at 4, Rutland-square, the Countess of Granard, of a daughter.

Gregory—August 18, The Mount, Hanbury, Worcestershire, the wife of Lieutenant William Filmer Gregory, R.N., of a daughter.

Grey—August 20, at Rathmines, the wife of Charles Grey Grey, Esq., of Ballykisteen, Tipperary, of a daughter.

O'Grady—August 19, at Mayfield, Lismore, the wife of Captain O'Grady, J.P., of a son.

Weyland—August 16, at Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, the Lady Catherine Weyland, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bruce and Perry—August 16, at No. 15, London-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W. Bruce, Alexander Fairlie Bruce, Esq., retired H.E.I. Company's Madras Civil Service, son of the late Sir William Bruce, Bart., of Stenhouse, to Janette Dickie, second eldest daughter of the late Robert Perry, Esq., M.D., Glasgow.

St. John and Eyre—June 7, at Ramandroog, near Bellary, Madras Presidency, Frederick Charles St. John, Lieutenant her Majesty's 30th Regiment, N.I., eldest son of the late Charles William George St. John, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of Deputy Inspector-General R. W. Eyre.

Stephens and Strahan—August 13, at St. James', Paddington, by the Rev. H. Middleton, Frederick, youngest son of William Stephens, Esq., of 16, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, and of H.M.'s Bombay Lancers, to Maria Isabella, only surviving child of the late Colonel William Strahan, for many years Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army.

Whitaker and Kingsley—August 15, at the Roman Catholic Church, Bangor, North Wales, by the Very Rev. Canon Egan, and on the 16th, at St. Mary's, Dublin, according to the rites of the Established Church, Benjamin L. Whitaker, Esq., Mosnee, Kimmage, county Dublin, to Lizzie Eugenie, second daughter of Thomas Kingsley, Esq., Parsonstown, King's County.

DEATHS.

Hamilton—August 19, at Ballisodare, suddenly, to the inexpressible regret of his family and friends, the Rev. Robert Alexander Hamilton, eldest son of James Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square.

Harte—August 19, at his residence, Church-ville, Rathdowney, Queen's County, of malignant fever, caught in the discharge of his duty as medical officer of that district, John Farran Harte, Esq., L.R.C.S.I., aged 62 years and 3 months, deeply regretted.

Kennedy—August 15, at Apedale Hall, Staffordshire, Anna Maria Kennedy, daughter of the late Hugh Alexander Kennedy, M.D., and sister of the late Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy, Commissary-General-in-Chief under the late Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

Little—August 19, at Drumanoe, Londonderry, the residence of her nephew, William D. Smyth, Esq., Esther, wife of James Little, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

M'Creight—August 16, at Wellington-place, St. Hillier's, Jersey, David M'Creight, Esq., eldest son of the late William M'Creight, of Gilford, in the county Down, Esq.

Smythe—August 17, at Wootton Hall, Warwickshire, the Dowager Lady Smythe, aged 70.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 23.
2-22 Morning. 2-46 Evening.

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